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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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"BORING FROM WITHIN"

AS USUAL

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an article from "Men's Wear" entitled "The Cap Strike Ended". The article is from a capitalist source, but the facts that it mentions tally at all points with, and supplement those furnished to this office by members of the deceived rank and file of the Union, and before now published in these columns. The settlement is a complete defeat to the men; not one of their demands is granted; and, as if to emphasize the employers' triumph, the "open shop" with which they threatened their men when the strike was inaugurated and which they defiantly placarded their establishments with, is expressly conceded by the men, as appears from Nos. 1. 2 and 3, which stipulate the employers' right to keep, discharge and ENGAGE whomsoever they please, and which orders the officers and delegates not to step into the shop. In short, in the long list of Labor's routs, none, not even that of the miners under Mitchell, is more complete. All this notwithstanding, the labor leaders of the Union have proclaimed the affair a victory!

What, under such circumstances, is the obvious duty of the Socialist? It is to publish the facts and enlighten the rank and file. A general may lose a battle, despite all his honesty and ability. But in the measure that he is able and honest, he will not seek to dupe his soldiers with the belief that they won when in fact they lost. The conduct of the leaders of the Union, in investing in music and bunting, noise and parade, to hide their defeat is the best possible evidence of their moral and mental unfitness to captain workingmen. Their purpose can only be fraud[illegible] fraud to cover up previous fraud.

Again we ask, what is the Socialist's duty under such circumstances?—To publish the facts broadcast. Not until the workingman "gets on to" the labor fakirs who run the Union can he begin to "get at" the capitalist. But such conduct requires energy, it requires above all character. It requires energy, because the fakir is a scamp, and has a scamp's resources to fight him who interferes with his dirty work; and it requires character, because the moment he is attacked, the fakir threatens to withdraw his financial support from the attacker. Obviously it takes energy and character to contend with the individual, in short, it takes the bona fide Socialist to do the job, and he will do it by determinately boring from within and from without.

Otherwise with the bogus Socialist, or Socialist for revenue only, that is, with the "borer from within only". A sample of the breed is furnished by the New Yorker Volkszeitung Corporation. Its German organ, that justly enough is the organ of the Social Democratic party, has in its issue of March 21 an article such as the fakirs themselves could not improve upon. It is headed "Feastly decorated. In honor of the Capmakers' victory flags wave on the East Side"—and with that introduction it proceeds to echo lie upon lie as the fakirs utter them to deceive the workers.

"Boring from within only" means, for a consideration, to act as a resounding board for the deceivers of labor. It is the badge of turpitude that corruptionists assume to whom the sacred temple of Labor is only a lucrative place in which to ply their prostitute's trade.

THE CAP STRIKE ENDED.

(From Men's Wear, March 24.)

The New York cap strike, which had been on since December 22, was settled at joint conference at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth street, Sunday, March 19. The session lasted from three to six p. m. The strike has cost workmen $220,000, made up of $140,000 for fourteen weeks' wages and $80,000 paid by the union in strike benefits. It seems bosses gained all points demanded, but will remove the open shop placards.

An agreement between the Cap Manufacturers' Association and the representatives of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union was signed at noon, March 20, at the Broadway Central Hotel, and the men are allowed to return to work at once as individuals. Executive committee which represented the manufacturers: Messrs. Abrams, Jake Doniger, Fox, G. Hirschberg, Lamchick, Leidersdorf, Lewis, Levy, Naitove and Simonson. Executive committee representing the union: Cooperman, Hinder, Mikol, Miller, Levine and Zuckerman. The agreement is for two years.

The names of the firms who are concerned in this matter are as follows. We do not believe this list has ever before been published anywhere:

A. Beneroff, 219 Greene street.

Fox, Lederer & Co., 15 East Fourth street.

Donige: Bros., 21 West Fourth street.

E. Friedlander, 7 Bond street.

Max Greenberg & Bro., 204 Greene street.

Grossman & Abrahams, 237 Mercer street.

Hirschberg & Co., 15 Waverly place.

Israel & Simon, 51 West Third street.

Lamchick Bros., 18 Waverly place.

Lasky & Levy, 20 Waverly place.

Leidersdorf & Jacobs, 16 West Third street.

Mendel & Goldstein, 200 Greene street.

Samuel Naitove, 205 Greene street.

B. Oestreicher & Son, 205 Wooster street.

Sacks, Meyerowitz & Greenstein, 50 Bond street.

S. Shapiro & Bro., 42 Bleecker street.

Siegel & Levy, 25 East Fourth street.

Simonson, Lichtenstein, Pachner Company, 88 West Fourth street.

Buch, Stahl & Lewis, 212 Wooster street.

President Leidersdorf, of the manufacturers, and Maurice Mikol, representing the union, both, in the presence of a representative of this paper, agreed not to give out for the publication the articles assigned as a basis of settling. However, we can give our readers, unofficially, and obtained from sources which are thoroughly reliable, the fol[illegible] which is a substantially correct summary [illegible] eleven articles of the agreement: 1. All present [illegible] remain. 2. The employers to engage and discharge whoever they see fit. 3. No officers or delegates of the union to visit the shops. 4. Apprentices to be engaged consistent with the trade. 5. All modern machinery to be used when wanted. 6. Will employ piecework or week work, as the business requires. 7. Last year's prices to be maintained and all future prices on new caps to be based on last year's prices. The manufacturers should figure on these bases without committee. But, should the prices differ, then a committee of three of that branch of workers should be appointed by the shop to call on the firm once a month and adjust prices, without interruption of work at any time inside of three days, when the difference in prices agreed upon, if any, shall be repaid by the firms. 8. To engage former employes as business requires. 9. All employes to work the same hours. 10. Overtime, when wanted, at the former rates. 11. Should there be no union help obtainable, the employes may engage whosoever they see fit. This shall not be construed as in any way invalidating article No. 2.

NEW YORK'S TICKET.

Candidates for the Coming Municipal Election Nominated.

For Mayor:
JOHN J. KINNEALLY
For Comptroller:
AUGUST GILLHAUS.
For President Board of Alderman:
JUSTUS EBERT.

The above candidates were proposed as the standard bearers of the Socialist Labor Party of this city at the coming election at a conference held Saturday, April 1, in the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street.

The conference was called to order by L. Abelson. Henry Kuhn was elected as chairman and A. Gillhaus as secretary.

Nominations of candidates was then proceeded with, after which a committee on vacancies and another on platform was elected.

L. M. Wieder, A. Moren, and P. Augustine were elected as a committee on vacancies.

T. Walsh, J. Ebert, and H. Kuhn were elected on the platform committee.

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BOHN IN COLORADO

NATIONAL ORGANIZER TELLS OF HIS WORK IN THE CENTENIAL STATE.

Clifton, Arizona, March 24.—At Denver a novel and remarkably successful form of agitation meeting was conducted. Section Grand Junction had discovered that nothing was so likely to incite interest as to have eight or ten popular young people of the town speak "Reform or Revolution", or "What Means This Strike?", each taking a part. To secure the best possible presentation prizes would be given. The whole community would attend. Incidentally a hundred or more copies of the pamphlet would be sold to aid the audience in appreciating the work of the speakers.

It was a bold stroke to arrange for so great a contest as was conducted in Denver. But Comrade Hutchinson never permits small obstacles to block the way and the Denver comrades rallied to the occasion in a manner that made failure impossible. "Reform or Revolution" was chosen as the speech to be recited. One of the contestants came from Wyoming, another from Grand Junction, Col., and others from points nearly as distant from Denver. Twenty thousand handbills advertising the contest were distributed. Huge posters announced that "Reform or Revolution" would be discussed at the Coliseum Sunday afternoon. The fact that the Peabody-Adams contest was at its critical stage lent interest to the affair.

On arriving at the meeting we were delighted to find that, despite several counter attractions, there were about 1800 eager and enthusiastic people present. "Reform or Revolution" seemed to be perfectly suited for the purposes of the contest. The argument, somewhat technical, it is true, was given freshness whenever a new contestant stepped forward and took up the thread. In ability the young speakers compared favorably [illegible] those we have heard at the [illegible] contests in the East, to which each university sends its most brilliant speakers. To the great amusement of the Socialist Labor Party members present, a few fashionably dressed people, mostly women, who had come evidently thinking to hear plans for a "revolution" against Peabody discussed, left the hall early in the contest.

While the judges were picking out the prize winners, I spoke for forty minutes on the subject, "The Present Revolution and the Duty of Young Workingmen." At the close of these remarks something entirely unexpected occurred. I had just been reading an extract from Randell's arraignment of Mitchell and pointing out the fact that the young fighter came straight from the ranks of the workers and was wholly self-educated, when some one shouted, "There is Randell!" It was true. And on the request of the chairman he came forward and favored us with a short talk.

The oratorical contest impressed me as a valuable method of agitation which might be used wherever we have members. But it is especially fitted as a means of developing interest in the movement wherever we have no regular speakers. Any who wish to secure information regarding the arrangement of such a meeting should address Comrade S. B. Hutchinson, Grand Junction, Col.

While at Denver I called at the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners to have a little chat with Haywood and O'Neil, whom I had met at the Chicago Conference. The conversation happening to turn to the subject of the desperate fight then being waged between Adams and Peabody, both Haywood and O'Neil expressed themselves as entirely indifferent as to the outcome. "We can expect no more from the Democrats than from the Republicans," said the former. "Of course, Peabody, personally, is more than ordinarily vindictive in his service to the capitalist class. It is not to be denied that in his defeat at the polls there is a sign of working class awakening; nor are we displeased to get the increased elbowroom in the fight, which his defeat will give us. During the struggle we distributed a great deal of literature. Some of it was directed against Peabody personally, and all of it served to stir up a revulsion of feeling against his despotism. But none of this literature ever boomed Adams for governor. It was an awful fight, and sometimes we hardly knew which way to turn."

"Yes," said some one else who was standing by, "one night we felt sure that these offices would be attacked. We stayed here till early morning, eleven of us, with Winchesters. There'd have been an over-supply of fresh meat in the stairway if any of the desperadoes had tried to come up."

In Colorado City the miners are still on strike. The Local devotes every alternate meeting night to a discussion of economic and political problems. Outside speakers, of whatever persuasion, are always welcome at these meetings. So, in company with a number of our members from Colorado Springs, I visited them. It happened to be their evening for business, but they very gladly took a recess of forty minutes for a discussion of "Socialism and Unionism." These men, who have so often been pictured to us as "brutal anarchists," I found to be more than ordinarily quiet, attentive and intelligent. Most of them were young Americans who evidently had come from the good homes which the West still affords to farmers and some of the working people in small towns. They are just the kind of young men who, ten or fifteen years ago, would have tried to save money and go to college. The impossibility of doing anything of the kind now, of course, they are well aware of.

The importance of such a body of men to the Socialist Movement is incalculable. Their crying need, of course, is sound literature. Once their view of the Labor Movement is thoroughly transformed through a knowledge of economics and politics, they will be invincible as fighters on both the economic and political fields.

In Fremont County a Section was organized. Most of the charter members were coal miners who have lately had thorough instruction in what tactics not to use. But Comrade Brimble, presumably has already written concerning the meetings there.

In the western part of the State several busy towns which have grown up in the great fruit raising section were visited. At Montrose seven members-at-large were taken into the party. "It is highly entertaining for us who can't buy clothes," said one farmer to me, "to read about the burning of cotton in the South. I had to stand about and watch five thousand bushels of prunes and fifteen hundred bushels of apples rot on the trees. Those I did pick would not pay the freight. I was a Socialist Labor Party man five years ago and am going to pay up back dues and go in again." Several more members-at-large were secured at Delta.

At Grand Junction, considering the size of the town, two banner meetings were held. About 250 people were in attendance at each. They were not only there, but they gave evidence of having heard about Socialism before. Perhaps the workers of Grand Junction have more done for them in the way of agitation than any others in the United States. Several times the comrades there have covered the whole town systematically in the distribution of leaflets. The meetings I addressed had been advertised by placing a handbill in every home in the town. The people who assembled were real Socialists, educated by continuos efforts for several years on the part of the Socialist Labor Party Section. The last meeting being held in a park on Sunday afternoon, I preached a sermon on the subject, "The Organization of Labor, Socialism and Salvation." The sermon consisted of an exposition of two texts, the first being prophetic of the American labor fakir:

"And Judas Iscariot, one of the twelve, went unto the chief priests to betray him unto them. And when they heard it they were glad, and promised to give him money."—St. Mark xiv., 10-11.

The second text was:

"For thou shalt eat the labor of thine hands: happy shalt thou be and it shall be well with thee."—Psalms cxxviii. 2.

So powerfully did the spirit of these truths lay hold upon the assembled workers that we were forced to call a special Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance meeting for the evening, and organize, with eighteen charter members.

INDUSTRIAL ARIZONA

Arizona has a larger area than most states in the union, but this large territory is practically (with the exception of the north-eastern portion) an unbroken wilderness of bare, rugged, mountains separated by sandy valleys or plains, sparsely covered with sagebrush, and chosen home of the "Jackrabbit" and "cayote", where the temperature in summer frequently rises to 120 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade and where water is the most valuable of all commoditties, even though it be strangely tainted with the ever-present alkali. Through most of these plains course "rivers" (so styled by courtesy) from whose shallow, sandy, beds it is impossible to obtain enough water to get a drink for the greater part of the year, but which, during an occasional rainy winter, swell to the size of the Mississippi with a current the speed of a millrace, which carries houses, stock, trees, bridges or any other obstacle, which bars its ever changing course, headlong into the gulf of California. Such being the condition, it will be readily understood that agriculture is not engaged in to any extent, and cannot be, until the flow of water has, by means of costly irrigation works, been regulated and a continuous supply assured, but the country being rich in minerals, mining is the chief industry and it, together with large lumbering operations in the higher, forested part, furnishes an occupation to a majority of the population, a population, it will thus be seen, largely composed of industrial wage-slawes and one that should therefore be easily accessible to the teachings of Socialism. The miserable conditions under which those workers are compelled to exist account for their migratory habits and unwillingness to stay anywhere. "They are here to-day and gone yesterday", as the proverbial Dutchman naively put it.

Most of the mining camps are pitched on the edge of a bare, sizzling, plain or crowded into a narrow canyon where mining shafts, smelters, slag dumps and railroad tracks are mingled together in inextricable confusion. Space being so valuable the streets are seldom wider than is necessary to admit of two vehicles passing one another, and are lined with saloons (where "legalized" gambling of all kinds is in full blast at any time of night and day), stores, "hasharies", and lodging houses. The main street is generally situated in the bottom of the canyon and, besides its functions as a thoroughfare, also fulfilles those of an open sewer and when it rains one wades up to ones knees through a stream of filthy water, carrying on its muddy bosom a litter of empty tin cans, drowned rats, dead chickens, cats, etc., and all manner of reeking refuse. On the steep mountain sides all round perch the "cottages" of the miners, shacks made of pieces of old lumber, bagging and empty coal oil cans, usually, and looking a good deal inferior to the average farmer's dog kennel. Such are the "homes" which Capitalism allows the worker (i. e., when he has any at all) and of which Socialism would "rob" him. All around are scattered empty bottles and tin cans, for owing to the high price of fresh provisions, "embalmed" beef is largely used; refuse heaps alternate with rockpiles, not a green leaf or a blade of grass is to be seen, nor is there any within scores of miles as a rule, and in the summer time the fierce glare and heat of the sun turns the whole into a sizzling caldron, reeking with foul odors. The one spot on which the weary eye rests with a feeling of relief is the pretty home of the mine manager, situated on the best site to be found and even having quite a well kept little lawn in front and a few nicely trimmed trees and shrubs around, sometimes. Nearby is usually the company's "pluckme" store, one of the finest "blocks" in town and which always does a roaring trade. Last, but not least, is the hospital, or hospitals, usually capacious buildings but, nevertheless, always filled to their full capacity.

From the foregoing allusion to the "sanitary" arrangements of thes camps it will not be wondered at that smallpox, typhus, typhoid, diphteria, not to mention a score of others in the list of easily preventible scourges, caused by the unnatural modes of living and filthy surroundings forced upon these proletarians by an inhuman system of profit-grinding wage slavery—it is not to be wondered at, I say, that those dread diseases crave their thousands of victims every year. But this is not the only way the hospitals are kept filled to over-

(Continued on page 3.)

NINTH EXPLOSION

MORE TO COME

Louisville, Ky., March 20.—Local Louisville of the Socialist Party adopted at its meeting Sunday afternoon, March 19, the enclosed declaration as its expression on the Chicago Manifesto, and directed that copies be sent to the principal Socialist papers for publication. The debate on the subject was animated and lengthy. The vote was two to one in favor of the resolutions. The hardest fight against the resolutions was made by August Schultz, who is now the business agent of the carpenters' organization at $3.50 per day.

It was urged against the Chicago Manifesto that it proposed a union of the same type as the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and that it would mean the decline or ruin of the party to take such a stand. But it appears that the time has passed when American Federation of Labor Socialists could frighten anybody with their Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance bugaboo.

(Enclosure.)

To preach working class solidarity on the political field and preach working class division into rival and often antagonistic, autonomous crafts and trades on the economic field, is only to confuse, delude and ensnare the workers to their injury.

The duty of the Socialist is clear. He cannot advocate political solidarity of the workers on one field of action and economic division of the workers on the other. Such a policy means serving the workers or pretending to serve the workers, on the political field and serving their exploiters, the capitalists, on the industrial battlefield.

We cannot serve two masters. We We cannot serve the capitalist class and the working class at the same time—and render faithful service to both. We cannot account for the conduct of Socialists who assert on the political field the antagonism of interests between the working class and the capitalist and on the economic field support an organization of labor that supports capitalism and the wages system only at the expense of their intelligence or sincerity.

The conduct of the pure and simple unionists in supporting the pure and simple craft form of organization of labor which divides and weakens the workers and to that extent strengthens the hands of the capitalists is not so open to criticism or condemnation, for they are committed by every official utterance of their American Federation of Labor to the perpetration of capitalism and the wages system, while Socialists who are committed by every official utterance of their party to the overthrow of capitalism and the wages system, in supporting a form of unionism that supports the capitalist system, are running counter to their professed principles and are in reality supporting on one field of action (the economic) a system of society which on another field of action (the political) they are pledged to overthrow.

Here is where performance does not square with profession. If we are in fact for the overthrow of capitalism we are for its overthrow whether we look at it from the economic or political point of view. Capitalism looks the same to us whether we view it from the industrial or political battlefield.

We cannot be honest with ourselves and faithful to our class if, while advocating the overthrow of capitalism on the political, we lend our influence and support on the industrial, field to its perpetuation.

Therefore, we, the Socialist Local of Louisville, declare with the framers of the Chicago Manifesto that a bona fide organization of labor must "be founded upon the basis of the class struggle, and its general administration must be conducted in harmony with the recognition of the irrepressible conflict between the capitalist class and the working class"; "that universal economic evils can only be eradicated by a universal working class movement"; "that such a movement of the working class is impossible while separate craft and wage agreements are made favoring the employer against other crafts in the same industry, and while energies are wasted in fruitless jurisdiction struggles, which serve only the personal aggrandizement of union officers"; "that a movement to meet these conditions must consist of one great industrial union embracing all industries."

We hail the Chicago Manifesto as an evidence of the growth of the class feeling and a consciousness of the necessity for working class solidarity whenever and wherever working class interests are affected. We regard this manifesto as an encouraging sign of the times. We hope and believe this new movement will mark an epoch in the history of trades unionism in the United States; that it marks the beginning of the end of pure and simple unions run by labor fakirs in the interest of the capitalist class, and that we are to have a genuine economic organization of the American proletariat built upon the solid foundation of the class struggle, and committed to the overthrow of capitalism and the rearing of the co-operative commonwealth. And we deem it the duty of every Socialist and especially the duty of every editor of a Socialist paper to give this new movement his active and moral support as long as the organization remains true to its declaration of principles.

J. A. Arnold.

INTERBOROUGH STRIKE.

Work of Organizing Railroads Vigorously Pushed.

The striking Interborough employes are receiving daily support and encouragement from various sources. Committees of the strikers hustle about the city every day soliciting funds and have met with generous responses.

The Twenty-third Assembly District, S. L. P., donated $18 to the strikers, and pledged $15 weekly. The Twenty-eighth Assembly District, S. L. P., donated $8. Machinists' local No. 274, S. T. & L. A., gave $21.25, which its members had collected. This local also decided to levy an assessment of two and one-half per cent. upon its members while the Interborough strike lasted. Over $63 was collected at Thalia Theatre Monday, March 27, where a benefit was given for "Der Arbeiter," the Jewish organ of the Socialist Labor Party. Local 200 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, donated $15.25.

The work of organizing the employes on all the railroads of this city is being pushed vigorously and the efforts in this direction is being met with excellent results, according to the Executive Committee, which has established headquarters in Room 7, 150 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

Leaflets are being distributed, meetings held and other work necessary for a vigorous fight is being steadily carried on.

The Executive Committee claims that the success thus far met with indicates that the United Railroad Workers, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, is going to be the most formidable organization of railroad workmen that the capitalist class has yet met.

On Monday, April 3, a general meeting of the members of the S. L. P. of Greater New York was held at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street, New York, for the purpose of devising ways and means to assist the railway workers of Greater New York, S. T. & L. A. in its work of organizing the railroad men of this city.

Kinneally was chairman; Gillhaus, vice chairman, and Sater, secretary. Plans for aiding the Interborough strikers and the work of organizing the railway employes of the greater city were explained in detail by French, Chase and Rozelle. It was decided to endorse them and to instruct the sub-divisions to carry them out, securing the necessary literature from Organizer Abelson, and holding special meetings at once, for the purpose

The Executive Committee proposes to continue this work of organization and at the same time fight the Interborough Company. Developments are looked for at any moment.

ORGANIZER FOR NEW ENGLAND

The Socialist Labor Party organizations of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island have co-operated for the purpose of putting a permanent organizer and party press canvasser in the field.

Any member who is willing and able to fill the bill is requested to communicate with

FRED FELLERMANN
2 State street, Hartford, Conn.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

Dangers of the German Social Democracy

By Robert Michels.

[From the January Edinburgh "Socialist," Translated from "Le Movement Socialiste."]

When the hall of the Amsterdam Congress rang with the accusations cast by Jaures in the face of the German Socialists, there must have been many among our comrades of all nations who said to themselves, during the harangue, "What a pity that such truths should proceed from such a mouth!" It was scarcely suited to Jaures, in fact, to play the part of publicly accusing opportunism and dragging it before the court! But a deposition on a theft may perhaps be true even from the mouth of the thief. The attacks of Jaures, though strange on the part of such a man, were none the less well founded.

The "conquest of power," without doubt, is too difficult a thing for German Socialism, even with three million votes, to think of attempting. But if a party with such electoral power is unable to bring about the least change; if such a party remains in a microcosmic state, if not invisible at least negligible, and powerless even to influence the State in a liberal sense, it gives by that a manifest sign of a disastrous sterility, of a want of strength hardly credible to those who are ignorant of the history of the German Socialist Party, and of the surroundings out of which it evolved.

The country that gave three million votes to the Socialists—that is to say, about a third of the votes declared—is politically the most backward of Europe with the exception of Russia and Turkey. These three million officially registered "Socialist" votes have not altered in any way either the interior or the exterior politics of the Empire. Germany is still the country of the most unheard-of personal absolutism. Although industry has developed here to the point of producing a formidable competition with England herself, it is not the vulgar bourgeoisie that rules, but the rural nobility. The country squires still enjoy privileges here which modern civilization, in spite of its capitalistic form, has abolished almost everywhere else.

These feudal lords have kept for themselves as sinecures the rank of officers in a whole army corps, and a score of line regiments, as well as all the diplomatic offices. For them equality before the law does not even exist; by the famous law of "fideicommissum" they assured to themselves the hereditary transmission of indivisible and inalienable property, even after the bankruptcy of the owner, and the right to acquire more. Further, there are whole categories of citizens—numbering many millions—such as agricultural laborers and servants who are deprived of all right of combination, of association and of striking. Consequently the same law that deprives so many subjects of the most elementary rights, reserves for a privileged group the most barbarous rights. Thus in Prussia a master can—by the law of "Gesindeordnung"—strike his servant, and the latter cannot complain. And this "liberty" of masters towards their servants is not a dead letter—the press sometimes reveals repulsive examples of it.

It is also well known how little hospitality Germany has for strangers. Those Russian comrades who seek refuge here from the brutalities of Czarism, only run up against Prussian brutality, which drives truth further away. Germany is besides the most extreme of all countries in its bad treatment of soldiers; it is again the country where the famous article of lese majeste every year casts hundreds and hundreds of men into prison. In Germany if at any sort of political meeting, the lecturer or one of the audience, through drunkenness or instigation, starts shouting "Long live the Emperor!" the whole audience, on pain of being condemned to three months' imprisonment, must at once stand up!

The number of Socialist votes in Germany is superior to the votes received in all other countries together, France, Italy, Austria, Belgium, United States, etc.; but the Socialist party of this "red country" is unable to invite its foreign comrades to a congress at Berlin! In fact, if Germany is the country of Social Democracy it is also the country of police absolutism. This must not be ignored, although an attempt has been made to veil the fact in making a comparison with bourgeois and republican France. It was said our dynasty does not shoot strikers like your Marianne. . No doubt, but it comes to this, that with us it is useless to call out the troops to put down strikes and keep order; the police are sufficient for that.

What is more serious is that the Social Democracy does not only find it impossible to modify the politics and institutions of the country, but that even its future is compromised. Universal suffrage—the only right which the German proletariat possesses—is attacked: at any moment it may be abolished. The Emperor, the court and the conservatives have "catasthropic" ideas. What will the German Socialist Party do if they dishonor it by tearing from it the fruits of its efforts of forty years? What would it do if war broke out? How would it act before these problems of the present day?

Everything causes us to say that while the German Socialist Party would patiently submit to a mutilation of its political rights, taking no measures except to vote, without publicity, on several motions in some quiet coffee house; it would remain equally impassive before an outbreak of war. The military speeches of Bebel and others are distinct evidence that there is no thought of opposition when that occurs. They would submit to it as a "destiny," an inevitable fate. They would publish a very revolutionary manifesto against the government, leaving to it the famous "responsibility before history and before humanity" of the first Congress of Paris, and they would march against the enemy!

As to a general strike, as a demonstration in case of any violation of the right of suffrage, proposed at the recent Bremen Congress by Kaztenstein and Bernstein, Kautsky observed that the party would not adhere to its because "our governmental system excludes the demonstration of a general strike." And the deputy Edward David tried to convince us of his theory that should this happen Socialists would only have one duty to consider—the law!

It is obvious that this weakness is not due to any shameful treason of the Socialist "authorities." Nobody maintains that. The good faith and self-sacrifice of the leaders are above all suspicion. The deplorable facts that we point out have a much deeper cause than any treason on the part of our leaders. When the monarchy suppressed the right of suffrage in Saxony the "chiefs" of the party, as Edmund Fischer tells us in the "Socialistche-Monats-Hefte," took the greatest pains to arrange a huge movement of protestation, like that at Brussels on the abolition of plural suffrage. Bebel rushed to Dresden. Enormous publicity was given to this, that he might address 20,000 men! A furious resolution against the government was passed. When the meeting was over some hundreds of workmen, under the effects of the emotion produced by the meeting, paraded the town shouting "Long live universal suffrage!" But the police appeared, and at sight of them everybody went peacefully home to sleep. "There you have the whole movement," said Fischer, with irony in his article. He tells further that in the little towns and villages, which gave three-quarters of the Socialist votes at the elections, the meetings scarcely attract anybody. Thus the abolition of such an important right does not arouse in the consciousness of these "Socialists" the least quiver—not even the smallest feeling of revolt. And Fischer finishes by recounting some ridiculous scenes of buffoonery that take place at these meetings.

How is this phenomenon in the country of the largest international Socialist Party to be explained? A partial explanation is given by history on the one side, and by the psychology of the nation on the other. German history is relatively poor in revolutionary events. The German character is rather passive than active, undecided and heavy, a slave to tradition and surroundings, not very enterprising, and hopelessly slow. But that does not explain everything.

If the proverb is right, which says "like master, like man," the history of nations also proves the truth of the opposite, "like man, like master!" A strong bourgeois state has always a weak proletariat as its counterpart, and a weak proletariat makes the state strong. Vigorous political action requires revolutionary and energetic masses. To ensure the success of a mass movement like the general strike one essential factor is wanting in the German proletariat: the courageous determination to act, the revolutionary ferment.

There is practically no more theoretical propaganda. Glance at the last pages of our papers. Doubtless you will find announcements of Socialist and trades union meetings. But read the orders of the day: and you will see that half at least are only occupied with "bills," with banking accounts, with "confidential agents," with the delegate to such and such a congress, etc. The other half is consecrated to discussions on the questions of the day; to the actual position of the bakers, the weavers, etc., the present state of the party; or again, the struggle against tariff duties, the trial at Koenigsberg, etc. These are doubtless interesting subjects, but they monopolize everything. Conferences and discussions on the programme are very rare. Certain points of the programme are even entirely ignored in the propaganda; such as the advantages of a republic over a monarchy, the equality of the sexes, the right of nations to prescribe for themselves, etc. An extraordinary confusion also reigns on many fundamental principles of the Socialist doctrine, not only in the heads of the mere adherents of our party, but also in those of our secondary "chiefs." Marxism is equally neglected. Classes of political economy, formerly so much frequented by workmen, scarcely exist to-day. The official clubs of our party, the Wohlvereine, only consider electoral and parliamentary questions. Instead of being a favorable soil for the formation of the Socialist character, they are nothing but hot-houses for cultivating votes. It is true that votes cannot be gained except by oral propaganda. But, as we have proved, this propaganda is purely political. And this is only logical if the point of view taken is that, as Vollmar says, the extension of political power ought to be our essential end. That is where the error lies! The masses, who give us "political power," will abandon us on the first cause, and all the quicker because we have done little to attach them to us solidly, since we often only seek to retain them by bonds as fragile as electoral phantasies, and simple material interests more or less momentary.

The truth is, that the pretended radicalism of German Socialism is not occupied in creating Socialist personalities, Socialist consciousness. It is the same everywhere, in France and Italy, as in Germany. Parliamentarism kills Socialism, considered under its most profound aspects, and substitutes for it a one-sided political Socialism. The men of heart and thought in our ranks watch sadly all the ideal side of our system of ideas disappear. Formerly Socialism was a faith, a sentiment, that took hold of the entire man and determined all the actions of his life. It is not more than ten years since the Italian sociologist, William Ferrero, in visiting Germany, was filled with admiration of what he called the "religious spirit" of Socialism. To-day that spirit has taken refuge in the only countries where Socialists have not yet achieved electoral success! Wherever we have triumphed, thanks sometimes to our absolute silence on theoretical questions, the masses are filled with coldness. Dr. Friedeberg says with reason: "The German proletariat has lost its physical thirst, but it does not yet know moral thirst. The belief that the German party holds the masses is a baneful and fatal illusion; it is the masses who hold the party. How many electors are only conquered at the cost of incessant opportunism!

Parliamentarism invades everything. The deputies of the German Social Democracy are on the boom. At conferences and other meetings of the party the organizers tear their hair when they have no deputies. . The attitude of the parliamentary group in the Reichstag has become the supreme law of Socialist politics. Bebel declared one day to the conservatives that he would not allow the least scrap of the empire to be taken by any one! It was evidently a slip. In fact, how could a Socialist wish to oppose, sword in hand, the eventual emancipation, for instance, of the Poles oppressed by the yoke of Germany? Does not the Socialist programme proclaim the right of each nation to its own nationality? I said this to Bebel at the Bremen Congress. What was his reply?—That for a long time he had often made the same declaration. As if the mistake of yesterday could excuse the mistake of to-day! But it produced its result: the Polish question can no longer be thoroughly discussed; the road has been barred by parliamentary opportunism .Is it necessary to give other examples? For several years has not Bebel advocated the introduction of new uniforms into the army to make it less conspicuous and more suited to war—against the (internal?) enemy? At the diet of the Grand Duchy of Oldenberg did not our deputies—truth is sometimes unbelievable!—give their votes to guarantee to the reigning house the right of dynastic succession? Or, again, is that ingenuous opinion of the central newspaper forgotten when "Vorwaerts" declared that it would reprimand some masons for watching the Empress pass without raising their hats?

But enough of this criticism—given out in spite of itself. Those things that have been reported are sufficient to show to what a degree of parliamentary opportunism Socialists may come, who, like, Bebel, for instance, are of revolutionary temperaments at bottom; or who, like Kautsky, perceive with a vigilant and watchful eye the faults from which German Socialism suffers, but only to draw from it glorification for the party in the usual defying and dithyrambic style. At Amsterdam the German Socialist Party—the conqueror of ministerial opportunism—declared itself the proud adversary of the general strike. At the Bremen Congress another note was struck; the aversion of the party to all anti-military propaganda among young workmen. The dominant idea of Vollmar's speech on this subject was, "We ought not to make any anti-military propaganda in the army; because then we would not know how to reply to the reproaches of the Ministers of War, from whom we have always, up to now, demanded equal treatment for our sons under arms!" This speech would even have tried the nerves of a bourgeois democrat. Parliamentary opportunism—the reply to a Minister as an argument for deciding on anti-militarism in the army!—enjoyed its orgy to the utmost! Karl Liebknecht's proposition on anti-military propaganda miscarried miserably.

The assertion that nothing can be done without legislative nad parliamentary mechanism is a great danger to the party. It is absurd to want to stake everything on one card, and it is still more absurd when that card can only be played with the permission of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany! Those who count on reforms are deluded. If the bourgeoisie concedes some reforms, or passes a law against Socialists, that is only two different aspects of the same struggle whose final aim is the annihilation of Socialism. Reforms carry with them a cruel inconsistency; they seek to reconcile directly opposed interests, which always become more contradictory. It is very ingenious to hope that they can never "change the economic system." The power of Socialism is not in Parliament; it is in the people.

Besides, what is our famous German Reichstag? Nothing much, after all! An old idol thrown by the monarchy to the people as a nurse gives a fine doll to a crying baby to keep it quiet and make it more obedient. Revocable at any moment, the German Parliament is powerless to achieve the least thing. All the laws and rules and measures voted by Parliament are worth nothing in themselves; they only become law by consent of the Federal princes—the Bundesrath—an uncouth and absurd institution, and by the sovereign signature of the emperor. Thus the will of the German people is really subordinated to the will of a single man. Do they expect to proclaim the German Republic—with the signature of William II.? That alone shows what parliamentarism is!

What must we conclude from this powerlessness of our parliamentary deputies? Would it be better to abstain from and to boycott this institution, where their strength is consumed, and where—last not least—their time is lost? That would be an imprudent conclusion. Labor deputies can fulfil an important task in Parliament; that of agitators; not for Parliament alone; in fact, nobody believes that their speeches persuade the deputies of the bourgeoisie that they ought to desert their class—nobody but a D'Annunzio would fail a victim to such a thunderclap and—for a few moments only—make a fine appearance, before the whole Italian Parliament, of leaving the benches of the left. But outside the Chamber the parliamentary Socialist speeches, published to the world, reported by the entire press of all descriptions, may spread many ideas and agitate many minds.

The conclusion to be drawn from this parliamentary powerlessness in the rejection of the stupid theory that legality kills the bourgeoisie—a theory which has been repeatedly proclaimed before the whole Chamber by our deputies, and always repeated on the thousand and one nights of our popular assemblies. This phrase, it is true, gains us the sympathy of many Philistines, and fills our party with a crowd of legalist cowards and poltroons, but it is profoundly absurd. Never did a party so formidable as the German Socialist Party hit upon a more paltry idea, or a more artless lie! A party which (in a country on three pillars, two of which, the Bundesraths and the Emperor, cannot legitimately be touched) takes the talk about the lawfullness seriously, will soon be dead and buried in so far as it is a workers' Socialist Party; it will become a bourgeois party like all the others. German Socialism can only gain its end by breaking the law.

Comrade Friebeberg, who, with rare insight and a courage that caused him to be denounced as an "anarchist," clearly noted the defects of our party, insists on revolutionary trade union action to escape the threatening disaster. Unfortunately in Germany the unions (gewerkschaften) are entirely "trade unionized" (on the British model). With them opportunism is particularly triumphant. Compared to them the German Socialist Party is brilliantly revolutionary! An approaching struggle is even talked of between the party and the unions, the latter reproaching the former with going too far! The leaders of the trade union movement are all revisionists and followers of Bernstein. There were sixty-nine members of the German delegation at Amsterdam, among whom twenty-nine were syndicate delegates. Among these twenty were in favor of the Vandervelde motion, and a large majority were in favor of the suppression of the First of May in its revolutionary form. "Vorwaerts"—which is not only the central organ of the party, but also, so to speak, the daily political organ of the united trade unions—in a discussion on the general strike, made the following avowal: "These organizations who are at peace in their trades, and who have even made conditions for a prolonged peace with their employers, neither can nor ought to stop work in a case not provided for by their contracts, so that they may not shake their employers' confidence in their faith as contractors." It is apparent that the German unions are far from being the revolutionary syndicates of the French corporative groups, and opinions like those related show that the actual tendency of the German "gewerkschafte" does not exactly give them recuperative force. Therefore, to make the present German syndicates the base of Socialist action would be to make bad worse. And the time does not seem near when revolutionary evolution will transform them.

As we know—or ought to know, at least—the victory of the German Socialist Party over the Jauresists at Amsterdam, raised strong criticism in Germany itself. The German delegation at the International Congress, whilst triumphing, could not rid itself of a persistent nightmare. Truly it was no German victory. It was the French revolutionary Socialists who, having found an old motion in a lost corner—a year old, but already decrepit!—made the German delegates march to battle in spite of themselves. This has been most clearly proved by Bebel's speech at the Bremen Congress. His words on the Amsterdam Congress were rather an excuse and request for pardon for having made the party the "arbitrator of the world," than the celebration of victory over the opportunists."

Among the comrades of the German Socialist Party who criticised most openly the proceedings of the Germans at Amsterdam is Max Quarck, editor of the Frankfort Socialist paper, "The Volkstimme." His point of view is smart, though rather wounding for a party so little used to criticisms of its actions as the Social Democracy. Quarck denies the right of his party to impose tactics on Foreign parties. "If we want to make theoretical criticisms," he declared at a Frankfort meeting, "we will find enough occasion for that in Germany without requiring to go to France. On the contrary, our theoretical criticism should be drawn from this country of good object lessons." And he reproached the parliamentary group for its uncertain conduct on the subject of colonial credit in voting on the new African war. Quarck thinks that the German Socialist Party has not yet perfected its ideas on the class struggle, nor thoroughly examined its democratic sentiments. Finally, he says, he finds in the party the remains of a small middle class idealism, and a misunderstanding of political democracy.

We could tell Comrade Quarck that, supposing the Bebel-Kautsky motion on international tactics to be right—and it is my opinion that its details lend themselves very much to criticism—there is no reason why the Socialist party should not propose it as an international rule. Without such possibility of exchanging ideas international relations would be senseless.

But Quarck's criticism is just at bottom. However, our comrade does not give us the intrusive reasons of the serious symptoms he points out. These reasons seem clear to me. Till now the German Socialist Party has passed for the typical revolutionary party. The number of avowed revisionists is not so small in any other party. The Dresden Congress showed their weakness and assured the victory for radical tendencies. But here we must be precise. What does this radicalism consist of in the preponderant left wing of the party? It consists of first declaring that the proletariat ought to be politically emancipated from all bourgeois parties, and in instructing the masses that they have nothing to expect from the good will of the bourgeoisie. And so far the left wing—very clearly distinguished from the right wing—is perfectly right. But it is wrong in persuading itself, and in persuading the masses, that almost everything may be expected from the action of the Socialist group in Parliament. Thus it is true that the German Socialist Party is not "revisionist," but neither is it revolutionary.

One of the strangest Socialists in England, Bernard Shaw, for once hit by chance on a striking truth. He pointed out that the German Socialist Party has entirely mastered the art of giving itself an extremely catastrophic air, at the same time only proposing insignificant laws. Apart from habitual exaggeration, Shaw is right. The political radicalism of German Socialism is the umbiblical cord of revisionism, to which it ever brings new nourishment. Revisionism is still, perhaps, only in an embryonic state, but it may develop quickly. A little liberalism on the part of the government, which would thus act as midwife, and revisionism would be hatched, would preponderate quickly and become the real dictator. This has been equally recognized by another foreign Socialist, our Comrade Arturo Labriola.

But we need go no further. We have seen—as far as possible from our point of view—that the German Socialist Party has become an obstacle to many of the new ideas of the present movement. It has done nothing to prevent, in a conflict with the bourgeois class, the sons of the workers from attacking their brothers. It does nothing to destroy military hypnotism. Should a great historical event take it by surprise—the suppression of popular rights, a war against France or England, for example—it would find itself disabled. Its whole mechanism is only suited to unimportant action and to parliamentary business. It would not be the master of events, but their plaything.

A lucky history, and the fairy tale of the victory over Bismarck, gave the idea of invincibility to the German Socialist Party. But this idea, instead of making it bold and courageous, has made it careless and "religious." At its congresses it is repeated a thousand times that, "In the supreme moment we shall know what to do, we have no need for preparation!" Faith in the Holy Ghost exactly!

The German Socialist Party has glorious past. It has been and rightly—the instructor of other foreign parties. It has admirable resources of opinion and knowledge at its distance. But it is entering a blind alley. It must remember that its task is to inspire in the masses of the workers a sense of their dignity as men, and that Socialist consciousness which is necessary for the accomplishment of its mission; to create in Germany a democratic and republican State which will give free surroundings to the power of the workers, when there will only be one obstacle to the development of proletarian power, to be conquered—the ignorance of the masses.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

NEPAKARAT

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Industrial Arizona

(Continued from page 1.)

flowing, for the ever extending, never satisfied Moloch Jaw of Capitalism cries for blood, and blood it must have. The cheapness of labor-power, of the lives of workingmen—as compared with the bother and expense of maintaining safety appliances in the mines, causes the mine worker to be looked upon as so much dirt. The mines are often unbearably hot, due to bad ventilation; the air is foul, often the workings are treacherous, water seeps through the rock and descends in streams on those who work, and at all times the work is "rushed" at breakneck speed—"if you don't like it you know what you can do". No wonder, under those circumstances, that in the larger camps, there is a weekly average of three, or more, killed and seriously injured. Indeed, the occurence is so common that hardly anybody ever comments on it. Such is the mine-worker's lot "below"; of his surroundings when above ground I have already endeavored to give some idea, without, however, touching on the social side of his life and this omssion I will now try to repair.

It is, in fact, almost a mockery to talk of the "social life" of the proletarian of the Arizona mining camps as, practically, it does not exist. Owing to the conditions obtaining, the female population is, in most instances, in a very small minority and hence but a very few are able to keep a house of any kind, or enjoying an—ever so curtailed—amount of home life. The great majority are condemned to spend their time above ground in crowded and unsanitary lodging houses, often infested with vermin and always cheerless, the only thing above the average being the price one is forced to pay for the privilege of partaking of these "blessings". The restaurants, or "hasheries" as they are more generally known, are of the same kind. Vegetables are very scarce, fruits impossible to get and the meat of bad quality. It would be proper to add that meat, being expensive, none is allowed to go to waste, the economy of the restaurant keepers even going so far as to utilize all scraps left over on customers' plates, such as parts of steaks, chops, roasts, etc., in the preparation of "hash", "pot-pie", "Irish stew", "chile-con-corne" and similar mysterious compounds, and if necessary the same meat is used for an indefinite number of times, until consumed. The "dessert" usually consists of indigestible "pie", made out of a little dirty flouer, a lot of dough grease and a quantity of condemned California "preserves". So much for the mine worker's physical "comforts". Plainly, they are of the same order as those enjoyed by the ordinary stall-fed hog, with the difference that, whereas the said hog is certain of getting his "board and lodging" while life lasts, the "free and independent, sovereign, etc.," American mine worker in Arizona, as elsewhere, lives in a perpetual fear lest he lose his job and thereby his daily "grub", such as it is.

As to the opportunities for intellectual enjoyment or development, they are in keeping with the rest. The few larger camps usually have an "opera-house", where a tenth-rate theatrical company, which has to cross this wilderness on its way back to civilization, sometimes gives a performance to help pay expenses. Here and there is also a "company library" with a carefully selected assortment of literature, every care being taken to exclude anything of a nature to enlighten the mine workers (who usually pay for the privilege of coming there to read books and write letters, having no home to do it in) as to his position in society and thus enable him to fight the struggle for himself and his class to a successful issue. The next ministers to his intellectual needs are the churches, but, to the miners' credit be it said, they are nearly all "heathens". Perhaps, if you asked them the reason why, they cannot help feeling that the churches of to-day are the obedient hand maidens of the capitalist class, hence their "heathenism".

Home life, education, recreation, the companionship of congenial spirits—these being thus denied the mine worker, elsewhere he looks for a substitute and finds it in—the saloon. And naturally, so far the saloon is really the only place where he can spend a spare moment. Coming off his shift tired and weary, he washes the greater part of the grime and perspiration off his body (he cannot wash it all of, for it takes several ablutions to do that), eats, and for the hour or two of liberty which he may then enjoy he has nothing of a relaxing nature to do. He cannot read all the time (even though he knew where to get any instructive kind of reading, which he generally don't), they would not like him to soil his bed by sprawling on top of it, in the lodging house, and he cannot always wander aimlessly up and down the dingy streets; so he goes to the saloon, sees "the boys", has a drink or two, perhaps gambles away what few dollars he has left from his last pay and, in a way, unsatisfactory perhaps, but the only one possible to him, enjoys himself and finds some relaxation of mind. He may eventually develop into a hopeless drunkard, or an inveterate gambler—a burden to himself and to society at large—but whose is the fault? Is it that of the man who was, by a damnable system which deprived him of all legitimate means of satisfying his human wants, practically forced to choose the career which has wrecked his happiness and usefulness, or is it that society itself, capitalist society, which stands condemned as the destroyer of all the noble qualities in man nd the debaucher of humankind; as the committer of this, the most monstrous of crimes? Most assuredly so, and it sends the hot blood rushing through one's veins to think that such things should still be possible in this era of "civilization" and done in the name of "Justice" and "Liberty", and it gives one a twinge of pain to know that the working class, the sufferer from these evils, although they feel the pains, are as yet unable to see their cause.

Having been carried a little aside from the subject, I will now return to where I left off, and from a perusal of the foregoing description of the conditions of life "enjoyed" by the Arizona mine worker it will be seen why he is "never satisfied", and "doesn't want to stay", etc. No doubt, the wages paid here to mine workers (ranging from $2.50 to $3.50 for 8 to 9 hours work) seem alluring to the eastern worker, but what with the higher cost of living and the, all but unbearable conditions of working and exsistence, there is practically no difference, and as it is impossible for any but the very strongest, to endure the work in an Arizona mine for more than a few months at the most, the fact that this is not a country to get rich quick in, is further emphasized.

In the lumber industry things are, if possible, worse. The lumber camps being from 20 to 30 miles from the nearest town, the men live in filthy bunkhouses, eat at dirty "camp-messes" where the food is "strong" in a double sense, and are unmercifully plucked at the "company commisariat". The hours of labor are 11 to 12 daily and wages from $2 to $2.50 per day.

Practically all the remainder of the proletariat here are railroaders of various classes whose conditions approximate closely to those of their craft elsewhere, i. e., long hours of labor and small pay, with a chance for an early release from this mundane sphere by means of "accident."

It will thus be seen that Arizona's population is largely composed of wage slaves, whose conditions are such that they should lend a willing ear to the missionaries of the class struggle, and once they have found out that their true interests can only be furthered and their emancipation accomplished by means of an organization built on the principles of the class struggle, as is the Socialist Labor Party on the political and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance on the economic field, then the wage workers of Arizona can be depended upon to form a strong unit in the army of the revolution which shall overthrow capitalism and all its concomitant evils. They have not yet found this out, but they are getting restive and it is up to the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. to furnish them the education they need.

The labor movement is backward here, the Western Federation of Miners, has some mining camps organized, and the railroaders are also more or less organized, but the biggest mining camps are still run on the "open shop" principle and the lumber workers are wholly unorganized. As a whole they are begining to get restive, but do not as yet know what is hurting them.

The bogus Socialist party started up organizations here in different places several times, but they have all followed the same road to oblivion. It could not be otherwise, seeing that they are nearly all "Appeal to (T-) Treason" dupes, "Christian Socialists", etc., and the only places where they have retained a following are the larger railroad and distribution centers, such as Phoenix, Tucson, etc., and the membership in those places consists almost wholly of small storekeepers, venders, real estate owners, etc., with an odd "aristocrat of labor" thrown in. Lately they have evidently resuscitated again and have got fairly large locals in two or three of the large mining camps and as these are no doubt composed of wage workers who are anxious to learn about Socialism, they should be attended to—as they no doubt will be—by the S. L. P. There should also be an excellent field for the S. T. & L. A.

There are a few members and sympathizers of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. scattered throughout the territory, and on these devolves the task of educating Arizona's homeless proletarians. To the work, comrades, down with the bogus Socialist, the pure and simple trade union fakir, and the capitalist! Onward to the Socialist Republic, where he who works shall alone enjoy the product of his labor, where the cruel struggle for existence shall cease and the nightmare of the capitalist sytem shall be but as the raincloud which has passed by and brought new life in its wake.

And to you, fellow wage slaves of Arizona, I woud say: Inform yourself about Socialism, the world-wide movement of Labor, represented in this country by the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Read the literature issued by those organizations (especially their official organs, the Daily and Weekly People, issued at Nos. 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York city.) and when you fully understand their principles, join them both, and become a fighter in their ranks and under the uplifted arm and hammer, the emblem of militant labor, strive for the final overthrow of this accursed capitalist robber system which holds you enslaved, by means of the Social Revolution.

J. A. Stromquist

THE IRON IS HOT

For Working in Favor of Industrial Unionism—Interesting Meeting.

Detroit, Mich., March 31.—The first meeting, one of a series of educational meetings, inaugurated by the Architectural Wire, Iron & Metal Workers' Union No. 4 of Detroit, Mich, held March 27, was well attended and the lively discussion over the question of "New Trades Unionism" indulged in, stamped the same a success. A copy of the Chicago Manifesto and Industrial Unionism of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was given those present. The chairman requested everyone to lay all prejudices aside, saying "The iron is hot; let us work together!" It was his humble opinion that it could not be overworked.

Mr. George A. Eastman, the speaker, said that it was "high time for a change, it being a fact that the open shop was winning its way in every part of the United States." What that change should be was for the workers themselves to say. He believed that because of religious and political prejudices, the American Federation of Labor had answered a purpose, and that industrial unions will come. The fiercest battle of the coming convention would be the introduction of politics, which, if adopted, would destroy the industrial organization and be of no avail. illustrating the latter statement with the fact "that the Western Federation of Miners had endorsed the Socialist party, but in the last campaign was for Adams as against Peabody."

The next meeting will take place on Monday, April 10, beginning at 9 p. m., and will be addressed by Herman Richter. Subject: "The Logical and Necessary Position of the New Trades Union Movement." Meetings are held at Becker's Hall, corner of Antoine street and Adams avenue.

Working men and women are invited to attend. Admission free.

UNION 90 WITHDRAWS

From "Labor Secretariat"—Objects to Being a Source of Profit to Hilquit.

On Saturday, March 25 a general vote was taken by the members of the Cigarmakers' Union No. 90 to withdraw its membership from the "Labor Secretariat." This time the members won out. It was a hard fight, for the members again ran up against the organized crew of professional office holders in the union, backed up by the Volkszeitung grafters, Krankenkasse stiffs, and other gentlemen of the same profession.

The cause of this unusual action on the part of the members was the fact that the secretary of the "Labor Secretariat," Mr. Morris Hilquit, or Hilkowitz, charged twenty-five dollars for drawing up an instrument transferring a deceased member's wife's bank account to her rightful heirs, a matter that could have been done by any notary for a few dollars. Besides the members claim that the enormous sum of nearly seven hundred dollars that the union pays yearly in the "Labor Secretariat," is thrown away and should hereafter be applied to distressed members of whom the union has whole bushels. By a handsome majority the union voted to withdraw.

The "Labor Secretariat" was organized some four years ago, and its mission was claimed to be to guarantee free legal advisers and assistance for "organized labor," but it was soon discovered that the real object was to provide Mr. Job Harriman with a cinch in order to retain his crooked services in the "Socialist" movement in New York.

Harriman, however, soon discovered that his position was endangered by Mr. Hilquit's secret doings and manipulations and got "sick" and went swallow-like homeward, and, of course, Hilquit became his worthy successor.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

On the Chicago Manifesto

[These columns are open for the discussion to Party members and non-Party members alike.]

I

[illegible] M. Francis, Member Socialist Labor Party.

Du Quoin, Ill., March 15.—I wish to make a few remarks on the Chicago Manifesto. First, at this stage of the game there are only two positions that a trade union can take: the revolutionary or the reactionary. The Chicago Manifesto seems to be half and half, which is absurd.

The revolutionary position is to drill the workers for the Socialist Republic, and the taking over of the industries by the working class, which must not be ignored and must not be a secret.

The reactionary position is to reform, i. e., patch up) by trying to raise wages, shorten hours, etc., etc., which is a farce. Anybody who has studied the law of wages knows that. And he that has studied Marx carefully can detect that, in the simple circulation of commodities a commodity might sell ten per cent. above its value, but the capitalist could not extract surplus value by so doing, as he is a buyer as well as a seller, which is so of the entire capitalist class. But how would it act on the working class in offsetting a raise in wages, if we even were able to do so? To be sure our labor power is a commodity, but our person is simply a buyer.

Now, if this new union is organized there will be plenty of recruits, and, if it is reactionary one of the first things that the rank and file will want will be a general strike. If some think the capitalist government as a whole will be any milder than Colorado let them try it; and when they strike they will be out of a job, so what then? If it is revolutionary, hold them in check till the drilling is complete, and it means the Socialist Republic. So we must send delegates there to fight. If it is thoroughly revolutionary, we can do our fighting from within; if not, we must do our fighting from without. This is no compromise, but a fight, and if we cannot win out, let us pull out and fight from without, and, as Comrade Cox says, wash our hands of the whole affair.

Now, if it is binding upon us to become a working part of the new organization beforehand, we had just better await developments; but if not, send plenty of good men there. We cannot afford to get into a trap, and we must not. I would like to be more enlightened on this point. We will be compelled to dominate things right.

As for the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance: it is the principal thing that hurt us at one stage that will help us at another, as we have seen in fighting pure and simpledom and the "Socialist" party position. The "Socialist" party is now reaping its fruit, and so are we, and so will we. As long as the Socialist Labor Party remains the advance guard of the Revolution we are O. K., and if the new movement don't prove O. K. we need not fear the name S. T. and L. A., because, no doubt it is we who are forcing the issue.

Now is the time that will try men's souls. Stand firm for principles. Don't vary one inch and we don't need to stand firm.

II

From Frank D. Tebbets, Socialist Labor Party Sympathizer.

Rollinsford, New Hampshire, March 15.—As the discussion on the Chicago Manifesto is open to all, I thought I would bother with a few words. I don't agree with Charles W. Winfield's letter of February 12, in not sending delegates to that Chicago June convention. I believe the delegates can get around that supposed trap with printed instructions from the Socialist Trade and Labor Al-Alliance. The principal thing that we must insist on is, that wages and politics are inseparable (not an open question as far as the Socialist Labor Party or the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance are concerned), and what other instructions the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance see fit to give the delegates before the convention comes off; and, if the convention fails to comply with the requirements and the principles of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, as well as the Socialist Labor Party, to instruct the delegates to withdraw from the convention. This would leave the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party free and clean without getting trapped, and everyone of the Socialist Labor Party would feel that all had been done on their part in the interest of the wage working class. I think this covers the most important part of the discussions on the Chicago Manifesto.

If the convention goes the way the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party want it to go then let the delegates introduce Socialist Labor Party literature as Otto Steinhoff advocates, and if they are honest they will not object to such action.

No doubt but the Debs vote has reached high water mark and will recede in the future; and some of its leaders are looking for some new organization to go into. The hammerblows of the Socialist Labor Party, like the natural law of action and reaction, to illustrate with the gun,—are always equal and opposite. Thus, the forward motion of the bullet and the backward motion or "recoil" of the gun, are equal; but we do not observe its effect frequently, because the motion impressed upon the gun, is upon a large quantity of matter, in proportion to the bullet. Thus, we cannot have action without reaction. Neither can we have revolution without counter-revolution. Neither an economic organization without politics, as we have been shown in The People, in the State of Colorado, when the miners were given to understand that if they voted for George Peabody they would be expelled from the miners' union. The only thing to be looked at, is what kind of politics will they have in that new union to be formed at Chicago in June, capitalist or Socialist Politics.

After all has been said on the Chicago manifesto, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance may not send any delegates. It all depends on what develops between now and the time of meeting in June.

III

From W. P. Evans, Member Socialist Labor Party.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 21.—I believe the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance will be represented at the Chicago convention to be held next June. We have proclaimed it our duty to help the proletarians in all their endeavors to organize themselves against the capitalist class, and when and wherever they take the wrong stand, we must continue to point these defects out to them.

I am rather skeptical on the outcome of the forthcoming convention, especially so if one has to judge other labor leaders by Mr. Hagerty, for his arguments covering up the political problem are what we have heard from every Kangaroo in the country. Mr. Hagerty is very much afraid of taking a revolutionary stand and his policy is "go slow", for he informs us there are many Republican and Democratic workmen who would refuse to join an economic industrial union organization, if the same were leagued with a political proposition. So you see, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, by showing its revolutionary spirit from the start frightened away the honest Republican and Democratic workingmen. Mr. Hagerty believes in keeping quiet on the real aims and objects of the political aspirations of the wage earners, and all this gush at a time when the wage earner is ready to receive the right education.

Mr. Hagerty, furthermore says, that to take one clause and lambast it out of all proportion to the rest is an easy proposition. The actions of men must conform with the principles they advocate. You cannot teach or gain the confidence of the workers if you are hiding something from them, for some day they will find out what you have been hiding, and then you cannot expect anything but their wrath. Diplomacy and policy may be all right among dishonest elements, but such can never
Steinhauff advocates, and if they are
be the weapons of honest elements who seek the overthrow of capitalism. This idea of catching more with honey than with vinegar is an argument fit only for labor fakirs. While I would not declare Mr. Hagerty such, still I must say that his arguments are such as I have been confronted with more than once by the gentlemen mentioned.

The tactics of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance are the only safe tactics for the accomplishment of the emancipation of the wage earners. All else is poppycock. However, by sending delegates to Chicago next June, we will have demonstrated to our class that we did our best to bring the proletarians under one revolutionary organization, so that when oun propagandists may be asked about our action at the convention, they can give full information about the same. And if we have to pull out from the same our hands will still be clean and no harm will have befallen the Socialist Labor Party, or its economic arm, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. We have nothing to lose. We may gain something, and like the Guesdists of France, we will find out how much these labor leaders have learnt and how far the are willing to go.

We have some hope, for Mr. Hagerty informs us that something of th Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance methods "may" invade the convention of the Chicago organization. Although I am rather skeptical of the outcome of the forthcoming convention, I hope our delegates will be there instructed as to what their actions shall be at the same.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY

May 1, 1905.

A RED LETTER DAY

WEEKLY PEOPLE READERS:

Current events are constantly adding evidence to the accumulation of proof that the Socialist Labor Party's own paper, The People, is the truest of all papers to the working class.

When some capitalist combination rides rough-shod over working men, and the subsidized press brazenly upholds such conduct, The People is the paper that defends labor's cause.

But, more vital still, when pretended friends, whom the workers have been taught to regard with honor, are stealthily betraying them, and the private press, and also the organs of other bodies, are bewildered by appearances, or hesitate to frankly speak the truth they know, then The People alone stems the tide of deception and holds up the only beacon that throws a true light on the threatened dangers.

Through an unquestionable conduct, extending over a period of more than ten years, the character of The People has been established, and now stands solid and unshakable.

Realizing how well The People has earned the support of the working class, we designate May Day, the International Labor Day, as "Weekly People Red Letter Day", and every reader is invited to get one subscription for the Weekly People for Red Letter Day

No matter how many subscriptions you have gotten, or may gather in the future, be sure to get ONE SUBSCRIBER for "WEEKLY PEOPLE RED LETTER DAY."

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Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

New York County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Kings County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

General Committee—First Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters an d free reading room 850 Market street Room 40. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Section Chicago, S. L. P. meet every 2nd and 4th Monday at Exchange Hall corner of Sangamon and Monroe street.

All communications to Section Toronto to be sent to C. A. V. Kemp, organizer Section Toronto, Bracondale P. O. Ont. Canada.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 307½ Pine Street Room 6.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

Tacoma, Wash., Section headquarters and public reading room corner 12th and A street, room 304, over Post Office. Open every evening. All workingmen invited. Business meetings every Tuesday.

Section Providence, R. I., meets at 77 Dyer street, room 8. Something going on every Tuesday night at 8.00 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures and discussions. During the winter a Science Class every Wednesday night.

Section Indianapolis. Meeings first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 29½ South Deleware street, third floor.

Detroit, Mich., "Socialist Labor Auxiliary Reading Room, room 10 avenue Theatre Bldg. ,Woodward avenue. Open every evening. Sunday all day. Discussion upon interesting topics every Sunday evening. All are welcome.

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Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Tolerance corrodes the noblest hearts; it eats away their pride, destroys the active principle of great exploits and makes of mental cowardice a sacred thing. By exacting this pliability of conscience from everybody, certain people seek to obtain absolution for their own treachery and blacksliding.
BALZAC.

DANGEROUS!—EXTREMELY SO!

The increasingly ominous tidings from Russia are now accompanied by certain mutterings from that country's ruling class that are fraught with grave danger to any ruling class anywhere. The despatches announce that a Russian nobleman entered into a dialectical controversy with the Revolution. The nobleman had been given a revolutionary placard or hand-bill in which the "original accumulation," as we would call the thing in capitalist countries, of the Russian landlord class was traced back and shown to be born of rapine. Answering this point the nobleman is said to have declared: "This means a subversion of the social order, TIME HEALS ALL DEFECTS IN TITLE!" This is dangerous ground to tread: the second part of the sentence knocks the bottom out of the first.

If past rapine can be healed by Time, why should one despair of present rapine (granting, for the sake of argument, that the Social Revolution means "present rapine," as the ruling class contend everywhere)—why should one despair of present rapine faring as well? If Time can heal past wrong, why should not Time have as prophylactic an effect upon "present wrong"—granting, for the sake of argument, that the Social Revolution means "present wrong," as the ruling class contend everywhere? Obviously, some social order, of some sort or other, was subversed by the methods which placed in the hands of the ruling class of to-day, whether Russian or American, the property through which they rule, and the incipient defect in whose title, they claim "Time has cured." If Time cured the defect in a title that sprang up from the subversion of some past social order, for what reason should not Time prove equally potent with regard to the unquestioned subversion of the existing order that the Social Revolution contemplates? If one subversion was done, with what grace can the beneficiaries of the first subversion ask the expectant beneficiaries of the next to abstain?

It is evident that the historic ground is a dangerous one for the modern plunderer to flee to. It offers no asylum. It furnishes only weapons against himself, besides unarming him. Wiser far in their generation are those plunderers who know not history and will none of it, and who declare that, as things are, they always have been. Only to the extent that they can besot people into that belief is there any hope for them. The knowledge of history, however, fires the peoples to emulation—even if the thing emulated be the very original sin against whose consequences they now revolt.

A NOVEL SANCHO PANZA.

In point of wild-eyed, open-mouthed credulity and admiration for the vaporings of insanity, Mr. William Brown Meloney throws Sancho Panza into the shade.

Mr. Meloney blossoms forth in last week's "Public Opinion" (by the way, how comes that publication by its name?) with an article on "Strikebreaking as a Profession". "Settling back in his big touring automobile as he swung away downtown", Jim Farley, looking down upon Mr. Meloney like another Don Quixote, proceeded to answer off-hand the question, How he could get men enough to do his work of strike breaking? How easy the proposition is he explained with the following illustration: "I have three or four hundred Columbia students working for me down there in the subway now; there are a couple of lawyers there too, and a physician; and there is a boy chopping tickets at one of the stations whom I know to be worth $300,000 or $400,000 in his own right".—And like a wild-eyed, open-mouthed Sancho, Mr. William Brown Meloney took it all in, and wondered to himself what a prodigy that Jim Farley was.

Of course, the "three or four hundred Columbia students" was purely a bit of Jim Farlian imagination. The Columbia students, who disgraced themselves by offering to drag their fellow men down, never were half that number; and those who did go, were promptly recalled when the faculty was made to realize what a "give away" on the subject of the class war the conduct of those lads was. Of course, even if there were the said number of Columbia students, together with the lawyers, the physician and the incipient millionaire boy, who chopped tickets, all at the disposal of Farley, packed in the subway and in the "L" road barracks, and ready to work, not a train could have been moved by them. Not a train could have been moved because none of Farley's social refuse, from students down to $300,000 or $400,000-owning ticket choppers, could attend to a motor. Hardly a train was moved until "Chief" Stone unmasked his labor-fakir capitalist battery, and thereby gave the signal for other motormen, members of Stone's Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to feel free to do scab work; and even then, down to now, nobody better than the Interborough Company knows that the strike is on, and its possibilities for mischief to the capitalist class ever more threatening.—But of all this the wild-eyed, open-mouthed Meloney knew and knows nothing.

Strike-breaking as a profession is nothing new. It is as old as the day when the capitalist class put its livery upon the leaders of the pure and simple Trades Union, and made them act as its labor-lieutenants. What is new is the brazenness of their conduct, as displayed by the Stones, Mahons, etc.; and the newness thereof is but one of the many manifestations of the rising tide of Socialist thought. These labor lieutenants of the capitalist class are becoming demented, as demented as rats in a hole that feel the ferret after them.

Neither is there anything new in a Farley, whose career started with an overdose of cocaine, partly imagining himself a "deus ex machina" of modern conditions, and partly delighting in stuffing a credulous Sancho Panza. These are all things that are as old as the hills.

THE MEASURE OF EXPLOITATION.

We recently gave an analytical exposition of the degree in which the working class of America was plundered by the capitalist class; we showed how substantially correct was the Socialist claim that the working class was deprived of four-fifths of its product; and we made short work of the capitalist pretense that such a claim was a "monstrous exaggeration." The March number of the "Iron Molders' Journal" has a letter from Toronto that contains a valuable item on the subject. It is this:

> "Mr. Carrick, first vice-president of the Gurney Foundry Co., on his oath says that a molder was worth over and above his wages $75 per day to the firm, and one apprentice who was six weeks at his trade was worth $25 per day, yet this apprentice received the large sum of 66 2-3 cents per day as compensation."

It is a pity that the writer of the letter did not also give the "compensation" that the molder received. The analysis could then be made with absolute accuracy. In order, however, to be wholly within bounds we shall suppose that the molder received the fabulous wage of $5 a day. Even so, what is the ratio of the plunder levied on the workingmen in the Gurney Foundry Co.?

The apprentice is worth $25.66 2-3 per day; for that he receives 66 2-3 cents. In other words, he produces $25.66 2-3 worth of new values, and receives of that amount 66 2-3 cents. The absolute plunder is $25; and the ratio of the plunder upon him is 38-39—or 34-195 more than 4-5 of his product!

The molder is worth $80 per day; for that he receives $5. In other words, he produces $80 worth of new values, and receives of that amount $5. The absolute plunder is $75; and the ratio of the plunder upon him is 16-17—or 12-85 more than 4-5 of his product!

And that without adding the plunder that he is subject to in the matter of living expenses.

In some, the more backward industries, the ratio of the plunder is lower; in others, the more advanced industries, the ratio of the plunder is higher. To this ratio must be added, generally, the cost of living, which includes a calculation of the shoddy and adulterated goods that the workingman has to content himself with, because reduced quality spells higher cost. These reductions, however, do not come into play except upon those articles of his product that enter in the workingman's list of consumption. Obviously, the increased price of gold garters and champagne do not affect him. Thus the actual exploitation of the workingmen is not uniform for all. But striking a rough average, by the light of the revelation made on the Gurney Foundry Co., the workers' exploitation in America is rather above than below four-fifths of his product.

And how else could it be? Whence, otherwise, would the Asiatic luxury flow in which the plundering class of the capitalist revels?

A GRIM HUMORIST.

The Hon. Carroll D. Wright has appeared in a new role, the role of a humorist. Speaking at Leominster, Mass., on the 27th of March, on "The Relation of Modern Industry to Intellectual Development" the gentleman said:

> "If we look at the industrial struggle of this country, we find the most emphatic endorsement of the idea that the present industrial order stimulates intellectual development."

This is humor, altho grim humor.

The humorist who would say that midnight conflagrations in double decker tenement houses furnish an "emphatic endorsement" of the idea that a good hot fire, suddenly blazing into a bedroom at night, "stimulates intellectual development" in that even the drowsiest will display a wondrous amount of liveliness, agility and quickness of wit;—the humorist, who would get off such a joke would not hold a candle to the Hon. Carroll D. Wright. For one thing, his joke could not have a "large and appreciative audience"—comparatively few people have been in the fix of a midnight fire to appreciate how such an event "stimulates intellectual development"; for another thing, he could not illustrate the point in himself while he spoke—an object lesson or pantomime always is a lift to a joke. The joke of the Hon. Carroll D. Wright is free from both drawbacks.

No doubt the modern industrial system, Capitalism, for short, is a great stimulator of intelligence. It is one of its distinctive features, a feature that distinguishes it from all other and previous systems of class tyranny. All previous systems rather tended to benumb the revolutionary class. The capitalist system, however, obedient to its own inherent law—a law that fain it would, but cannot escape—not only raises the revolutionary class that must overthrow it, in order that civilization shall not perish, but prods, and goads it on like a conflagration, that compels people to quit a burning house. Capitalism is a conflagration upon a world-wide basis, with a world-intensity of flame. Whatever drowsy dullard imagines HE will be able to "get along", soon finds his "intellectual development stimulated." The flames begin to singe his clothes and hair. His intellect develops marvelously under the stimulus of the lambent flames that seek to caress him. With its rapid throwing out of workers through the improved privately owned machine; with its declining, and inevitably declining standard of living for the working class; with its ruthless expropriation of the small fellow; in short, with its thousand and one unavoidable tongues of fire, Capitalism renders life so increasingly unbearable to the large majority of the tenants in the doubledecker of capitalist society, that their intellecual development is stimulated to the point of realizing that Capitalism is no longer a habitable institution, and of perceiving with more or less distinctness the superb dome of the fire-proof Socialist Republic. It certainly is grim humor to call attention, however correctly, to the quick and helter-skelter exit of the masses from the burning structure of capitalist society as the result of the stimulating effect of Capitalism upon intellectual development.

Moreover, the joke had its pantomimic illustration. It was illustrated by the Hon. Carroll D. Wright as he spoke, in his own person. No straining of the imagination can picture to the mind an attache of the feudal system who was himself feudalized, that is, who bore on his own body the scars of feudal oppression, singing the praises of feudalism. Feudalism, did many things but it never "stimulated intellectual development" to the point of producing such an intellectual acrobat as the Hon. Carroll D. Wright. On the contrary, feudalism had a positively benumbing power in that direction. Just the opposite with Capitalism. Such is the chemical power of its flames that not a few of those whom it scorches and whose life it renders untenable find their intellectual development so stimulated that they turn into Carroll D. Wrights, who can actually perform the feat of facing an audience, and entertaining it for over an hour with a wondrous juggle of words—all for a living, or, to stick to the comparison, as a hose that they play on themselves in order to keep their own clothes, hair and skin wet so that the capitalist conflagration may not burn them to a crisp and on the spot.

Aye, it is true, and nobody rues the fact more bitterly than the capitalist class itself—its social system does furnish a "most emphatic endorsement of the idea" that the present industrial system of society "stimulates intellectual development"; although, as illustrated in the person of the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, the intellectual development stimulated, besides being bizarre, is barren; while, with the masses of the people, the intellectual development stimulated, though it is truly suggestive of the amusing-tragic sights seen at fires, is fruitful. Of it is born the Socialist Republic, where the Biblical precept will cease to be a hollow hypocrisy-inspiring motto—"He who does not work, neither shall he eat."

THE FATE OF FRAUD.

Readers of The People will remember the "Flash-Light on the Amsterdam Congress" that pilloried the two employes of the New Yorker Volkszeitung Corporation, who, as members of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party delegation at the Congress, introduced a, from the Socialist standpoint, infamous anti-immigration resolution which, by its attempts to discriminate against what it pleased to call "backward races," breathed the Gompers A. F. of L. proletarian-disrupting spirit, fomented racial animosities, and was so obviously an underhand, insidious attempt to play to the gallery of race prejudices and presumption, that the thing was howled down by the Congress. The matter was at the time treated in detail in The People, and the document reproduced in full. The "New Yorker Worker," edited by one of the two guilty employes in question, now seeks to justify their infamy. It tries the feat in its issue of March 25. This is the caper it cuts: it says:

> "The word 'backward' was used, and if it was ridiculous to use that word to describe peoples less advanced in capitalist development, which was the point under discussion, then the framers of the resolution were in good company, for that is the word commonly used."

Of course, there is no truth whatever in the insinuated claim that the term "backward RACES" is the term commonly used when the capitalist development of several countries is being compared. There is as little truth in that as in the "New Yorker Worker's" recent falsehood that the Socialist papers in Germany are owned by private corporations like the Volkszeitung Corporation. When the subject under consideration is that of capitalist development, everything might be up except the respective RACES. Indeed, when the capitalist development of a country is the question, then, not the people, not the RACE of that country, but its CAPITALIST, its RULING CLASS is the thing in mind. The resolution in question, however, distinctly speaks of "backward races."

Soho! The RACE and the CAPITALIST CLASS are one!—Not bad!

Of course, there is no truth in the claim that "the point under discussion" was one of relative "capitalist development." The "point under discussion" was that of RACES, specifically that large majority of each RACE or PEOPLES to whom the term "capitalist development" could be applied only in mockery. They are the victims of the "capitalist development" of the capitalist class: they are the working class, actual or potential. THEY were the subject of discussion, and them the resolution attempted to bar from emigrating—in genuine Gompers style.

Soho! Because, when discussing the relative advance made by the capitalist classes of several countries, it is perfectly proper to designate the less developed ones as "backward," THEREFORE it is equally proper that RACES, the PEOPLE, in short, the proletarians, be stigmatized as "backward," and with that for a basis, rear a superstructure that dumps into the ditch the Marxian exhortation "Proletarians of all countries, unite!" and keep them separated by invidious anti-immigration laws!

It is a pretty pickle into which the "New Yorker Worker" has got itself. But that is ever the fate of people who, instead of hitching their cart to the stars, hitch it to a dung-wagon; instead of being true to principle, have no use for principle except as a cloak for corruption. From one tangle they are bound to fall headlong into another.

The press despatch's statement regarding the $9,000,000 wage increase paid to the employes of the steel trust would lose all its glory if it were generally known that that sum is less than one-half of the $20,000,000 wage cut of last year. To reduce wages, and then call a forty per cent. restoration "a wage increase," is an old trick with capitalism.

Russian peace terms—which is the greater factor in forcing their dictation, Japan or the Russian workingmen?

The Beef Trust prosecution goes right on. So does the growth of the trusts. It will be a long time before the former catches up with the latter.

The Sugar Trust is going to buy a Louisiana railroad. This is the same sugar trust that was declared illegal two decades ago. It is a robust illustration of the legal abolition of monopoly.

Free Thought Fallacies

[From the March Edinburgh "Socialist"]

Many Socialists in their struggle upwards toward the light have, from necessity, forced their road through successsive layers of fallacy regarding the social question. This fact once accomplished, however, the process, far from being injurious, has served as a torch to illuminate them on the road to the ultimate goal. Having "exhausted the possibility of error" they march henceforth firmly forward impervious to the baits of social man-traps which at every step allure the feet of the unsophisticated. But this is so only in the cases of comparatively few.

The aspiration of humanity is certainly upward, but if the road to hell is paved with good intentions, the narrow and rocky road to social salvation is just as certainly branched with broad and smooth paths that lead nowhere but to the wilderness of capitalist bewilderment.

One of the broadest and most alluring of these turnings has, at its entrance, inscribed in glittering characters, "Peculiarism." The treaders of this path are variously labeled "free-thinkers and truth-seekers." Just how "free" is the thought of the "thinkers," and what the character is of the "truth" that the "seekers" find, the sequel will show.

The Sunday, January 29, issue of the "Freethinker," edited by G. W. Foote, contains a leading article by the editor entitled "The Holy Czar," on the Russian situation. The article occupies nearly a whole page, but like a ring which completely encircles a finger its mission is simply to provide a foundation for, and accentuate the jewel it contains. Here is the gem, the concluding paragraph of the article, in which is summed up the whole philosophy of "Peculiarism."

> "Look at the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius on the Capitol at Rome. Look at that grand head, that noble figure, and that hand extended as if in benediction to mankind. Then look at this weak, crawling, and cruel Nicholas. And then admire the progress of Europe after two thousand years of Christianity!"

What would be said of a man who, claiming to be a physician, designed and prescribed for a case of eruptive fever, thus: "Ah! the wretched man has allowed his skin to become putrid—flay him at once!" Such a man would have to vamoose at double quick to save his own skin. Yet the attitude of such a man in such a case is just the attitude of so-called "freethinkers" and "truth-seekers," on social phenomena. Like the quack physician, lacking a knowledge of science, they invert the order of cause and effect, and to what is a mere manifestation of previous inward development they attribute the origin of the disease. Thus, as in this case, they attribute to Christianity,—itself, in its inception, but a manifestation of the same forces that are now operating in Russia—results that have no more to do with it than the fly has with the motive power of the wheel on which it is perched.

Let us consider for a moment, say, the discovery of steam and its manifold applications, the development of machinery to the present stage where wealth can be produced in abundance for all—a state of affairs undreamed of in the year A. D. 1. And having done this let us "admire the progress of Europe after two thousand years of Christianity!"

Can there be a man able to read who does not appreciate the marvellous progress of 2,000 years? Can there be a man able to think on what he reads who thinks Christianity is to be either praised or blamed for this progress? Unfortunately yes to both querys.

In the case cited of the quack doctor, an elementary knowledge of human physiology is to-day so well disseminated among the people that his quackery would find countenance about as long as a snowball in Hades would. Not so with sociology. On this subject nearly all the channels of public enlightenment, from school days onward, are corrupted. Added to the fact that the working class have barely any time allowed them in which to read, is the circumstances that what reading comes to their hands is controlled or inspired by the class who are particularly interested in keeping them misinformed. The result is that the knowledge of the social question on the part of the working class is on a par with the knowledge of medicine during the dark ages. And to aggravate the evil, there spring up under guise of attacking social wrong, to the tune of "freedom of thought," etc., agencies which rivet firmer the shackles of error to the minds of the working class.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IS THE RESULT OF CHANGE IN THE METHODS OF PRODUCTION. Since the time of Christ, obedient to this law, Rome has fallen. Obedient to the same law the feudal system has gone down under the master strokes of Capitalism, that to-day is monarch of all it surveys. The capitalist class, willy-nilly, is driven by this law of development of the methods of production. This explains the Russo-Japanese war and its corollary, the Russian revolution.

By the nature of its seat in the saddle the capitalist class appropriates three-fourths of the wealth produced by labor. As with the remaining fourth labor can buy back only one quarter of its product, the bulk of the remainder accumulates in the hands of the capitalist class. This gives rise to so-called "overproduction," leading to the discharge of the workers, and the charming anomaly is then presented of thousands of workers and their dependents starving in the midst of a plenty they have created but dare not touch.

It gives rise also to the necessity for disposing of this bulk, which, as the needy ones at home cannot pay for it, must be shipped off to those who can. This is what caused Russia to build the Trans-Siberian railway. This is what caused Japan's commerce to invade Korea. These two identical but opposing causes are what have locked Russia and Japan in a death-grip—the struggle for markets for goods that have been wrung from the marrows of the respective workers. All this and more is built up from the method of production and exchange prevailing in capitalist society; and a belief in Christianity, or heathendom, or neither, has as much influence on the results as the painted dial of a watch has on its mechanism.

What is to be thought, therefore, of those who, "after two thousand years of Christianity," and all that that implies in historical guidance and accumulation of scientific information, still cling to a historical misconception prevalent at the time of Christ? The answer has already been made.

In the turmoil of conflict between so-called "Peculiarism" and so-called "Christianity," some adherents of the latter, whose methods belie the precepts they espouse, have gotten out a pasquinade on their enemies, alleging among other things, they have "a Foote for a head." There is many a true word spoken in earnest, and though their's not the mouth to utter it, more truly than they know have they spoken.

"Freethought" stands on its head. In that position it is an eyesore and an impediment. In the van of the world's progress there is no room for freaks and circus turns. Let the serious-minded take note.
G.

[From the Sydney, Australia, "People."]

The objective of the Socialist Labor Party is the collective ownership by the whole people of all the means of production, distribution, and exchange.

The S. L. P. does not hide its principles, aims, or goal. Its motto: No compromise, and the world for the World's Workers.

The only free man in thought and action on the political field is the class-conscious revolutionary Socialist.

He is bound, of course, in the chains of capitalism, like every other wage-slave, but in politics he honestly and fearlessly proclaims his faith without trimming or hedging.

The copy-book phrase "Honesty is the best policy," is true in spite of the cant and insincere use of it. If you act honestly to-day you will not be successful in business or get a job in parliament or in a trades union, but you will live a manly life and gain the respect of the best of the race.

Another truth:

Oh, what a web we weave,
When first we venture to deceive,

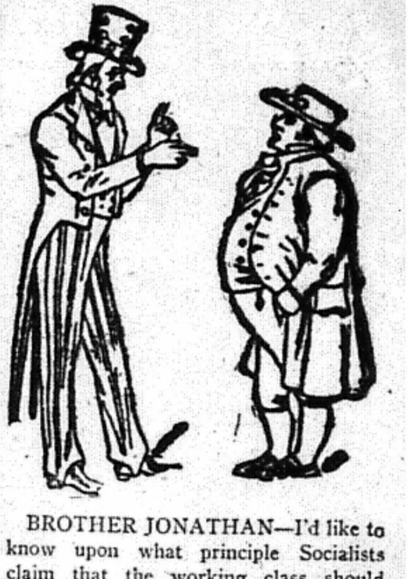
Deception is always found out—though for a time it may succeed.

The S. L. P. demands from its members honesty and fair dealing within the movement and party. And outside of it, too, so far as the dishonest and mean system we live under will permit.

Standing as we do on principle, we are compelled to expose sternly and truthfully the ignorant blunders of misled Labor. Yet all our sympathies are with it, even in its mistakes: their blindness to the fact that they are wage-slaves to private ownership—a blindness which their leaders so-called, and the subsidised capitalist press do their utmost to intensify—is the real cause of it all. Socialism can only come through a propaganda of uncompromising truth. This is the course we have mapped out and which we intend to follow. Labor is enslaved, and Labor must be made free by its own act: this is the one hope.

If you want economic bondage— Vote for the old parties and the perpetuation of Capitalism.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.



BROTHER JONATHAN—I'd like to know upon what principle Socialists claim that the working class should have all the wealth, and the capitalist class none.

UNCLE SAM—Upon the very simple principle that the working class does all the work of production and the capitalist class does none.

B. J.—Go away!

U. S.—Whither?

B. J.—I don't care whither in particular. That's not so.

U. S.—What's not so?

B. J.—That the capitalists do no work.

U. S.—If you know of any who does let me know.

B. J.—Did you ever hear of Jay Gould?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Did you ever read his biography?

U. S.—Several of them, and they prove my statement.

B. J.—You must have been asleep while reading them; or you must have read very imperfect ones.

U. S.—Neither.

B. J.—Why, I remember distinctly that it is recorded in the one I read that he used to work regularly sixteen hours a day.

U. S. (puts his hands to his hips and roars.)

B. J.—What are you roaring about?

U. S.—At your blunder. I now see the funny error that you have fallen into.

B. J.—What error?

U. S.—You are getting mixed upon the word "work." See here. Does a pick-pocket "work" or does he not?

B. J.—Guess he does.

U. S.—Does a forger "work," or does he not?

B. J.—I guess he, too, works.

U. S.—Now don't you see the difference between "work" and "work?"

B. J. (puckers up his eyelids as if a flood of light is pouring into his eyes.)

U. S.—All extortion may be termed "work." But there are two sorts of exertions. One sort is productive of benefits to society; it either directly enriches its store of wealth, or of knowledge, or it does it indirectly. This sort of exertion is the work done by the working class. Another sort of exertion is productive of nothing, at least of nothing that is good, and may be productive of much that is bad. Not an additional blade of grass, or an additional shoe string, not one particle of the material wealth needed by man is brough forth by the exertion of the pirate, th forger, the pickpocket or any other criminal, nor does this exertion bring forth one bit of useful knowledge. The exertion of all such people does only this: it transfers to their own pockets the wealth created by the productive work of others. This sort of exertion is the work of the capitalist class.

B. J.—Well, I must admit, that throws a new light upon the subject.

U. S.—The capitalist class does not do any useful work. It schemes, indulges in tricks by which it transfers from the hands of the working class the wealth that they produce, and its several members cudgel their brains and "work" sixteen or more hours a day upon fraudulent devices to cheat one another. This sort of work, so far from being entitled to any reward, is entitled only to severe punishment. That's why we Socialists say that the capitalists are entitled to nothing except bolts and bars.

B. J.—If that's the only sort of work they do they surely deserve the prison.

U. S.—On the other hand, the intellectual and manual workers, the working class exerts itself in the interests of life. Its mental and manual efforts do all the thinking, and produce all the material things that civilized man aspires to, and that life requires. That's why we Socialists say that all the wealth belongs to the working class.

B. J.—So say I now!

U. S.—Don't ever again allow yourself to be deceived by the words th capitalists and their hirelings fling ab WORK is noble. No capitalist wo except in the sense of the multi-millio aire father in the following story:

Multi-millionaire to applicant for h daughter's hand: "Do you work, sir?

Applicant for the hand of multi-mi lionaire's daughter: "I do, sir."

Multi-millionaire, to applicant for his daughter's hand: "Whom do you work?"

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

S. L. P. ACTIVITY IN MILWAUKEE.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—It was very bad weather on Sunday, the 19th of March. The wind roared fearfully and blew down telegraph and telephone posts, but notwithstanding the howling storm, which was accompanied by a blinding snow, and which made walking almost impossible, hundreds of people wended their way to the Bohemian Turn Hall to participate in the Grand Commune Festival arranged by the Socialist Labor Party. The rich program which was offered was highly satisfactory and appreciated by the large audience. Special mention should be made of the living pictures arranged by Comrade Minckly. The following were presented:

Marmor Group:

1. The Triune Capitalist God.
2. The Marsellaise, or The Struggle of the Proletariat.
3. Liberty Enthroned.

Living Pictures:

1. Long Live the Commune.
2. Gallifet, the Butcher of the Commune.

The Adelphi Quartette, of which Geo. Vierthaler, brother of our State secretary, is the leader, should also be thanked for the able way in which they rendered several songs. Our comrade, Mrs. Schnabel, recited a poem, "Got sei euch gnaedig," the liberal applause she received showing that she was understood and her efforts appreciated. Master Curt Minckly, son of Comrade Minckly, gave a piano solo entitled "The First of May." Master Minckly seems to be at home among the octaves on the key board. There were speeches and songs by the Socialistische Liederstafel, which were listened to with rapt attention. A grand ball in the evening followed. Thus closed this year's so successfully arranged Commune festival of Section Milwaukee of the Socialist Labor Party.

On Monday evening, March 20, a mass meeting arranged by the Socialist Labor Party took place at the Freie Gemeinde Hall; Comrade Wunderlu presided and introduced our organizer, Frank Wilke, as the first speaker.

Comrade Wilke spoke in English, and in a very able way pointed out the defects of our present system.

"A man came to me the other day," said the comrade, "and offered me the sum of $25 if I could help him secure a position. The man in question had been out of work for the past six months and had a family dependent upon him for support, and not knowing where to find work, would gladly indebt himself to the sum of $25 if, in return, he was given the privilege to work."

The next speaker was our Hungarian Comrade, Lewis, who took the place of Comrade Minckly, who was unable to be present. Comrade Lewis made a short but very convincing address in German. He drew a parallel between the conditions existing in Hungary and in the United States. The comrade also arraigned the Social Democrats and told how insincere they are, and how foolish they act by declaring that "the people should buy out the trusts."

The principal speaker of the evening was L. Basky, our Hungarian organizer. Comrade Basky is a fluent speaker and can keep an audience spellbound. It could be seen instantly that the speaker's words struck home; and when he referred to the hypocrisy of the upholders of our present society, etc., the audience broke forth in deafening applause. The speaker first pictured the condition of the workingmen of Hungary, and then described conditions in this country. In a very able and lucid manner, he traced the development of society from the period of stone and wood up to the present period—the period of steam and electricity. It was a clear representation of how man has developed gradually to a higher and ever higher plane. Comrade Basky told of the struggle which, at every transitory period, has taken place in the history of mankind, and has always been necessary to usher in a new state of society. "This very day," said the speaker, "we stand at the threshold of a new era. In the distance, the dim outlines of the future state are distinguishable, though the whole is, as yet, mist encumbered."

The comrade next took up the labor movement in Europe and the United States. He pointed out the many reform parties that have gone down because they were not strong enough in the struggle against capital. It requires strength, patience and endurance to fight capitalism. Capitalism realizes that it is at its last defence, it has been driven to it by circumstances, and through education of the masses in the Marxian school. Comrade Basky pointed out most forcibly the need of a sound political organization like the Socialist Labor Party, and stated that only in that party can be found strength, patience and endurance, the requisites necessary to successfully combat and subdue capitalism.

The comrade took the capitalist press and the "Intellectual" prostitutes to task for the baneful influence they exercise over the morals of society. "The low standard and strange conception we have nowadays of morality," said the speaker, "are rendered lower and stranger every day by the pernicious activity of a prostituted press." Here he pointed out the great service which the Socialist Labor Party press is doing to uplift the race morally and intellectually. "Workmen therefore," he said, "should support this press, as it alone fights labor's battles, and in its columns is to be found information not contained in any other journal."

In conclusion, Comrade Basky said that the Church is the helpmate of capitalism, being one of its strongest supporters, and that the church in return is being kept alive by the grace of capitalism.

May the comrades of Hungary, whose ancestors under the leadership of Bolomir, defeated the Alonis and later, under the leader Attila, who invaded Europe and laid even the Roman Empire under tribute, spreading fear all over Europe and Asia—may the descendants of this heroic race render as much service in abolishing capitalism.

H. B.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 22.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Did the blind orator (whose name is Osborn, from Denver, Colorado,) at one time in Denver appear as a witness against the Socialist Labor Party, when the members of the Socialist Labor Party were arrested for holding street meetings?

A little write up about this gent would be valuable now, as he is at present state organizer for the bogus Socialist party in California.

G. P. Ross.

Vallejo, Cal., March 22.

A TELL TALE CIRCULAR.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—The enclosed circular tells its own tale, but that tale becomes more suggestive when accompanied by a few additional facts. In the Butte city municipal campaign two years ago, the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, party nominated for mayor one P. A. Lemay, a professor in the public schools, whose only interest for the "Socialists" was his popularity among the middle class and professional elements. Lemay has since been expelled from the "Socialist" party for supporting a capitalist candidate for superintendent of schools. In the above mentioned campaign a middle class "municipal ownership" platform, similar to the enclosed, was adopted, and more than $1600 spent for speakers, etc., in a vain effort to elect Lemay and associates. National and local "stars" of different magnitudes in the "Socialist" party were much in evidence as speakers, telling the workingmen of Butte how they might gain "health and happiness" through municipal ownership of "such industries as are necessary to the life of our citizens." Lemay polled about 2600 votes out of a necessary 3000.

Since 1902 the "Socialist" wave has been receding from Butte. The "Socialist" party vote has dropped steadily, reaching an average of 1200 only at last fall's election. Debs alone received 1900 votes, 700 of which were purely "sympathetic." Meanwhile, under the lash of Socialist Labor Party criticism, and with the help of a number of the more enlightened members of the "Socialist" party local, that body has apparently grown more "strict," weeding out some of its worst elements, refusing "to affiliate with other parties or to accept endorsements therefrom," declaring it "does not want votes unless the voters are Socialists," and otherwise making apparent concessions to the wicked Socialist Labor Party. At the city convention March 8, when the below ticket was named, the usual platform of "municipal demands" was discarded, the convention simply "reaffirming its allegiance to the principles of international Socialism," and saying further that, "if elected to office, the Socialists will always and everywhere, until the present system of wage slavery is utterly abolished, make the answer to this question the guiding rule of conduct: Will this legislation advance the interests of the working class and aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalism? If it does, the Socialist party is for it; if it does not, the Socialist party is absolutely opposed to it." In the face of hopeless defeat the "Socialist" party of Butte was content with the foregoing declaration simply. But since the "Socialists" placed their candidate in the field, six other candidates for mayor have been nominated, and contrary to expectations "fusion" is not as much in evidence this year as usual. Hence a divided vote is probable, and a comparatively small plurality vote may win the election. In these circumstances the "Socialist" party suddenly gets an inspiration, throws to the winds its pretensions to clearness, and in the name of the working class launches the below middle class document, brazenly admitting that it is "making these promises as a bid for votes." It remains to be seen on April 3 to what extent the "workers" of Butte will vote for cheap arc lights, three-cent street car fares, "city ice houses," and "a sanitary system that will ensure health and happiness," and how far these same "workers" are going to trust the "Socialist" party's declaration that it "guarantees everything it promises if you will give it the power."

Fraternally,

B. H. Williams.

Butte, Mont., March 25.

(Enclosure.)

WHAT WILL THE SOCIALISTS DO?

Voter—What will the Socialist party do if given the reins of government of Butte City?

Socialist Party—Give us the mayor and a majority of the council and we will put in a public coal and wood yard, where coal and wood will be sold to the consumer at cost to the city; we will reduce the electric lighting of this city to a figure within the reach of all. The city pays $118,00 per year for each arc light used in this city, and there are two hundred and forty-one arc lights in use. This company collects about thirty thousand dollars from the city each year, and pays for the use of the streets the small amount of one per cent. upon the gross income, or about three thousand dollars per year. It is possible to reduce this cost to not exceed sixty dollars per year for each arc light, or a saving of nearly one-half.

Voter—How can this be done?

Socialist Party—The ten-year franchise under which the electric light company is working is absolutely void, for the reason that it was entered into when the city had exceeded its limit of indebtedness. The company must have a new franchise and the Socialist party would grant it only at a reasonable cost, and will advocate the ownership of same by the city.

Voter—In what other way can the Socialist party benefit the voter?

Socialist Party—The electric light to the private consumer at the present is beyond the reach of the working man; under a Socialist rule it would be cheaper than coal oil or candle light; we will have a street car system for the people at a price that all can ride, and not be packed into cars like sardines. We will give this city a sanitary system that will insure health and happiness; we will see that the water furnished by the water company is practically pure; we will institute free public baths, and advocate the institution of city ice houses, and such other industries as are necessary to the life of our citizens. We advocate the establishment of a free city hospital. The establishment of public play grounds. The money saved by the reduction of expenses will be used in public improvements. The graft system will be given a death blow, and all revenue will go into the city treasury. We will respect and enforce the law.

Voter—Mr. Socialist, are you not making these promises as a bid for votes?

Socialist Party—We certainly are! With the power, we will show you that the Socialist party is the party for the worker. While the Socialist movement is a working class movement and opposed to capitalism, Socialism would benefit all. The working men are a large majority of this community, and if given an opportunity will be in the majority as a consumer and user of what we promise. The Socialist party promise the worker that under Socialism he will have the luxuries of life; while under the present system luxuries are for the non-producer, and the worker gets the dregs.

The Socialist party guarantees everything it promises if you will give it the power.

When a Socialist is nominated for office, he immediately signs and places in the hands of his party a resignation, which can be filed at any time the official fails to fulfill the doctrines and principles of Socialism.

Voter—What are the main principles of Socialism?

Socialist Party—Among others, the Socialist party advocates that the producer shall have the full product of his labor; that everything which is used collectively shall be governed and controlled collectively; that everything which is used privately, shall be owned and controlled privately.

Mr. Voter, these are our candidates: For mayor, C. M. Parr; for treasurer, Lewis A. Van Horne; for police judge, Patrick Moran; For aldermen—First ward, J. Johnson; second ward, J. T. Burkhalter; third ward, John T. Donavan; fourth ward, Oscar Stenberg; fifth ward, Herman Quandt; sixth ward, Jesse S. Bromley; seventh ward, Geo. H. Ambrose; eighth ward, W. H. Pierce.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Upon being informed of an intended meeting to be held, where the labor fakirs of this city will organize the metal polishers of a certain factory, I wish to be posted upon the doings of the metal polishers' organization, and I hereby call upon the readers of The People to give me such information as will be of some service, as I will represent the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

J. Breuer.

Hartford, Conn., March 28.

P. S.—I wish to say that some of these polishers read The People and have asked me for facts concerning the organization and as I did not have much knowledge of the same, it was suggested to find out through The People. In the factory above mentioned there has been a wage reduction and another is intended, of which the labor fakirs wish to take advantage.—J. B.

GOOD FOR PITTSBURGH!

To the Daily and Weekly People.—It may be of interest to the readers of our press to know that Allegheny County is again on the firing line, and this time we are there to stay, until we can, by our united forces—which were perfected this day—teach the wage slaves of this locality where their duty lies. With Comrade Gilchrist at the helm as county organizer, and an able staff of class-conscious young men to carry on the work of agitation; with new fields opened by the visit of Comrade Basky of the Hungarian Federation, everything tends to make this neck of the woods a better field for our propaganda than ever before. Now, comrades, our slogan must be, "To work, to work! Spread the Weekly People! To work, and attend our meetings. Bring your friends. To work, you wage slaves, and let yourselves down from the shelves in the marts of trade! Take yourselves and your class out of the commodity category. To work, and be men, not things in the hands of labor fakirs like the pure and simple dupes that follow the lead of Paddy Dolan; and such fogies as are found at Mother Grundy's tea parties. We must be men and do our own thinking and not leave it to any one else to do for us."

Meetings will be held every Tuesday evening at half-past seven o'clock, at the corner of Eleventh and Washington streets, Braddock, Pa. Let all hands attend and push the good work.

Press Committee.

Braddock, Pa., March 26.

Modern Methods of Political Trickery

A Statement of the Milwaukee Socialist Labor Party.

Fellow workers:—The Socialist Labor Party herewith issues a statement to the public to demonstrate that it is not a corpse, as the capitalist press wants to make the people believe; but that, on the contrary, it is stronger and more determined than ever to fight the battle of the needy and oppressed. The tactics and principles of the Socialist Labor Party may not look alluring to the public, because it does not present anything which it is not able to fulfill.

The Socialist Labor Party does not sacrifice its tactics and principles for votes; it has higher and nobler ideals; it has a mission to fulfill. That mission is not to sell out to the capitalist parties and to betray the working class, like so many so-called workingmen's parties have done—and the Social Democratic Party seems to follow in their wake. The mission of the Socialist Labor Party is to keep up its great and uncompromising struggle of light against darkness, of class against class, until it is victorious. Hard do the capitalists try to down the Socialist Labor Party, the only party they fear. The means employed by the capitalists to gain their end are numerous, but the greater their efforts to smother the voice of the Socialist Labor Party the louder it has become in proclaiming to the world the injustice of Capitalism and the justice of Socialism. Capitalism does not like to be handled that way. Whoever is in its way, whoever is harmful to its interests, is mercilessly smitten by its mighty arm. All parties that were "harmful" to Capitalism and advocated reforms in the interests of the workers, have been subdued; their voices are not heard any more; they are corpses; they are dead, dead forever. The Socialist Labor Party cannot be subdued. Capitalism knows this. It realizes full well that the straight tactics and sound principles of the Socialist Labor Party can withstand its attacks. This very day, right here in the city of Milwaukee, we hear the capitalist press loudly proclaim that the Socialist Labor Party is dead. How the capitalists would rejoice if this were true. Then, more than ever, could they support the fake Socialists, alias Social Democrats. However, it must be understood that you may monkey with the thermometer, but you can't change the temperature. This has been done at the last election. The thermometer that was to indicate the growth of the Socialist Labor Party vote has been tampered with. Our vote has gone down, not on account of lack of sympathy for our principles, for the Socialist Labor Party never met with such sympathy and support as it meets with at the present time. Thus while the thermometer is below zero the temperature—the mental and moral support that is rendered the Socialist Labor Party—is becoming stronger.

The fact is that the man who is in sympathy with the Socialist Labor Party and wanted to vote its ticket, was confronted with difficulties hitherto not explained to him, and of which he knew nothing. He found the lever in front of the individual nominations (Socialist Labor Party) locked and consequently had to ask for information as to how to work the machine.

In a number of cases, which were reported at our headquarters, the voter was told to vote the Democratic ticket; in other instances he was advised to vote the Social Democratic ticket. Where this information was objected to most strenuously the voter was then given a slip of paper, a copy of which is here reproduced:

"Your special attention is called to the following instructions to voters, which have been made necessary by individual nominations, made since you received your instructions. These instructions to voters are also printed with other instructions above the official sample ballots.

To vote for INDIVIDUAL NOMINATIONS ONLY, instead of pulling a party lever, pull up the releasing knob in the lower left hand corner of the machine, and then turn down the pointers over the names you wish to vote for.

E. M. SCHUENGEL,
City Clerk."

It must be borne in mind that these instructions were sent out on the morning of the election and that nothing whatever about these instructions appeared in the press at all. Furthermore, a precedent had been established at the previous spring election, when the lever for individual nominations could be used the same as when voting for any other party. Why was the party lever locked and the releasing knob resorted to?

It will be readily seen, though the legislature of the State of Wisconsin has amended the Australian ballot and has provided for a straight ticket, instead of for a blank ballot that required the voter to place a mark before the name of the desired candidate, that great injustice has been done the noble champion of labor, the impregnable Socialist Labor Party.

All day long on election day, at the headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party, in Lipp's Bldg., corner Third and Prairie streets, indignant comrades and friends gathered to express their indignation at the way they were treated at the polls. A protest meeting was held on the evening of the same day, and Section Milwaukee of the Socialist Labor Party once more saw in the earnest and determined faces of those present that it has outside of its strong party organization many friends that are willing to assist it both morally and financially. We repeat it,—the capitalists may monkey with the thermometer, but they can't change the temperature, that is simply an impossibility. The Socialist Labor Party has become stronger notwithstanding that the capitalists and the fake Socialists, alias Social Democrats, have pronounced it dead.

Why the Social Democrats would be so elated if the Socialist Labor Party were there no more may not be clear to all readers of this leaflet. "You are all Socialists," they say, "and yet you fight one another." He who utters this statement shows an utter lack of understanding of the vital principles of Socialism. If Socialism can be ushered in with the aid of Capitalism, then all honors to the Social Democracy, because it would then be the chosen power to do so. But he who knows, nay, is convinced that Capitalism will not hasten its own doom; but through forces other than Capitalism must Socialism be reared and Capitalism abolished,—he will not support the Social Democratic Party, but lend all his aid in supporting the

(Continued on page 6.)

LETTER-BOX OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

J. D. R., DETROIT, MICH.—If you follow English affairs carefully you will be able to detect the identity between the notes struck by the Bruce Glasiers and those struck by the "Intellectuals" of the bogus Socialist party in America.

A. L. K., DETROIT, MICH.—It can be no otherwise. The so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party can not possibly write a platform, least of all a municipal platform, that holds water. Their attitude being essentially a fly-paper attitude, one sentiment or purpose is bound to bump against the other. The result is mutual abrasion.

M.M., NEW YORK—The fault that we would find with that platform is that it is redundant. The first clause—"abolition of the wage system"—and the last one—"establishment of the Socialist Republic"—render the inbetween clauses just so much surplusage.

E. G., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Socialist Labor Party refuses to soil its literature with the label of an organization at whose national convention an anti-militia resolution is voted down.

N. O. E., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—All the reports that have run in from San Francisco—they have been four—agree that Hagerty had the meeting on his side. The supplemental reports say also that the freak Arthur M. Lewis was subsequently roundly jeered at a subsequent open air meeting where he tried to roast Hagerty, and also shot off his mouth against The People.

S. H., WACO, TEX.—The despatches are too meager on the peasant revolt in Russia for anything like accurate conclusions. Only a general impression can be formed. What that general impression is, and especially what it may lead to, you might have gathered by reading the Eugene Sue story, "The Iron Trevet," that was published in the Daily People. It was a story of the Jacquerie, or French peasant revolt, simultaneous with the bourgeois uprising in Paris. History will repeat itself, modified, of course, by modifying conditions.

C. H., NEW YORK—The question whether the Russian Government is a capitalist government, is one that proceeds from the notion that the stages of a development can be marked with hard and fast lines. Drop the notion. The Russian Government is a mixture of the patriarchal, the military, the feudal and the capitalist system. But, seeing that capitalism to-day rules the world, and that Russia is part of the "concert of nations," capitalism dominates its government in many and very essential respects. Its financial system is one of these respects. Russia can not get along without the "world's money." Now, then, the "world's money" is essentially a capitalist affair. Feudal lords coined, each, their own money.

S. M., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The only way to do is to insist with your newsdealer to keep the Daily People for you, and if he don't, drop him and try another. All the stands are not dominated by hostile interests.

W. B. M., NEW YORK—The question, as you put it, is too complicated for an answer, off-hand or otherwise. But this much may be said: The Union man, who has regularly paid his insurance dues, can not forfeit the insurance rights, which he has acquired, except by subsequent failing to pay such dues. The Union may expel him by reason of his failing to pay his Union dues, or assessments, or for any other reason, but the Union can not thereby cut him off from his insurance rights. His rights continue. The pure and simple fakirs have tried to intimidate their rank and file with the threat that they would forfeit their insurance, and thereby the moneys that they have paid in. This is a fraud. No rank and file man need submit to that, unless he want to. The insurance laws are clear on the subject, and the capitalist courts can not afford to decide otherwise, if a brave rank and file man brings proper suit.

T. C. D., HELENA, MONT.—The Chicago publishing firm of Chas. H. Kerr & Co. is no more "co-operatively owned" than any other stock-corporation. The concern has issued stock—preferred, extra preferred, etc. It is a regular stock corporation. No stock corporation can claim to be "co-operatively owned." The word "co-operation" is in such instance an abuse of the word.

H. B. A., TORONTO, ONT.—The term "survival of the fittest" is a scientific term; it is a technical term. In its scientific-technical sense, the only sense in which it may be used, it contemplates only a given time, never the future. The ichtyosaurus, for instance, was a "survival of the fittest" under the geologic conditions of its time. It would have been wrong for any being of the age of the ichtyosaurus to deny to the beast the title of the "fittest to survive", giving as a reason for his assertion that geologic evolution was bound eventually to render the life of the ichtyosaurus impossible. So with the capitalist. He alone is fit to survive under the existing geologic (?) social conditions. Of course, those conditions are being undermined; the capitalist himself contributes in the undermining; and his class will become as extinct as the breed of the ichtyosaurus. But not for that reason—any more than because centuries ago conditions did not allow the existence of the capitalist class—can it with propriety be said that capitalism is not, today, an illustration of the "survival of the fittest." It is preferable to use technical and scientific terms in the accurate technical and scientific sense. It is due to the loose application of the term, from another side, that the capitalist tries to turn the word "fittest" oftener into the meaning of the "best", the "noblest", etc. If the apostles of the Social Revolution themselves indulge in a loose, or literary use of the term they would be aiding the apostles of capitalism in creating the scuttle fish confusion that they need to prolong the existence of capitalism.

W. W. C., EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—The answer given above to "C. H., New York," substantially covers your question. The social condition of Russia today is a monstrosity. It is neither fish, flesh, nor fowl, nor yet a red herring. It is a chaotic jumble in which the evolutionary forces are seethingly at work. Hard and fast terms are wholly inapplicable in such a case.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Yours was not the first intimation received. From two other sources we learned that the Belmont-Gompers combination was moving to send "buffer" delegations to the Chicago industrial convention, for rioting purposes, if for nothing else. We have an idea that the convention will be able to take care of itself—and of such gentry.

D. C. T., HARTFORD, CONN.—No! We would not hinder a man in drawing any conclusion he chose against us. On the contrary, we would fight for his right to utter them—provided always he gives his grounds. If his grounds are false, or, if right, if his conclusions are excessive or absurd, the better we like them, in either case, to say the least, he makes an ass of himself, and it is well that the public should know him for what he is.—Free speech!

T. T., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Read Engel's introduction to the last edition of the Communist Manifesto; then also read the third part, "The Commune of Laon", of the Eugene Sue story "The Pilgrim's Shell". If a careful reading of the two still leaves in doubt "the fundamental cause of the disaster of the Paris Commune", call again.

M. W., NEW YORK—You really believe your Social Democratic party is just like the Socialist Labor Party and that the two should unite? Do you! Just make the proposition to the Kangaroo Volkszeitung. You will then discover the deep cleft that separates the two. You will find that the Volkszeitung Corporation, which runs your party, is a scab and scabby concern.

T. B. C., VICTORIA, B. C.—Whose Trades Union policy have you in mind when you ask: "Does not the whole Trades Union policy spring from the fact that its supporters can not distinguish between price and exchange value?"

D. V., NEW YORK—For instance: The German organ of the Volkszeitung Corporation, of March 12, had an article on the Interborough strike headed, "Nothing More to Save" and pronouncing the strike lost. The corporation's English organ, "The Worker", of the SAME DATE, March 12, had a flamboyant article in favor of the strike. Is the concern a house divided against itself? Not at all. The explanation is that its "Worker" is fly-paper to fool English readers, while the Volkszeitung beats the drum for cash and in the fakirs' interest.

TO CONTRIBUTORS ON CHICAGO MANIFESTO—Received since last week J. S., Johannesburg, S. A.; U. E. K., Chicago, Ill., and A. J. B., Jersey City.

TO PARTY MEMBERS AND FRIENDS EVERYWHERE, ENGLAND, CANADA AND AUSTRALIA INCLUDED—Continue to send to this office preambles and constitutions of your Unions. As complete a set as possible is needed in this office.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Even if space allowed it, digressions into the Socialist Labor Party are out of place in the discussion on the Chicago Manifesto. Discussers will kindly confine themselves to the question. The question is, Should the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, not the Socialist Labor Party, send delegates to Chicago, or, What is the probable outcome of that convention, as gleanable from the Manifesto

(Continued on page 6.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 386, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

BOHN'S ARIZON . DATES.

Bisbee (and vicinity) April 4 to 10; Tucson, April 12 to 14; Phoenix, 15 to 19.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, April 1, the following contributions were received for the above fund:

John Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y.	$ 1.00
Harry Halpern, New York	.35
23d A. D., New York	1.00
O. J. Hughes, New York (for March)	1.00
A. G. Dehly, Seattle, Wash.	.10
W. Skrocki, Vallejo, Cal.	1.00
Total	$ 4.45
Previously acknowledged	$468.48
Grand Total	$472.93

Note.—During the last few weeks contributions to this fund have fallen off considerably, at the very time when the expenses of Comrade Bohn's work have risen, owing to the necessity of traversing large stretches of territory in the far West. Members and friends should endeavor to keep up the interest of those willing to help along in this work, which, so far, has borne good fruit.

Henry Kuhn, Nat. Sec.

SPECIAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$9,679.69
G. Gyatt and A. Wagner, Schenectady, N. Y. (loan certificate)	20.00
28th A. D., New York, loan	10.00
J. H. Juergens, Canton, Ohio	1.00
F. Whistler, Los Angeles, Cal. (loan certificate)	15.00
Section Indianapolis, Ind.	1.00
F. P. Janke, Indianapolis, Ind.	1.00
Section Salem, Mass.	4.00
26th A. D., New York	2.00
Section Braddock, Pa.	5.00
J. M. Sell, Milwaukee, Wis.	.50
P. C. Christiansen, Cleveland, Ohio	1.00
A. Mitchell, Cleveland, Ohio	.50
J. Foerster " "	.50
R. Boehm, " "	1.00
H. Dersch " "	.50
R. Zillmer, " "	.50
Anna Christiansen, Cleveland, Ohio	1.00
H. L. Nuhn, Cleveland, Ohio	1.00
2d and 4th A. D.'s, New York.	3.50
Section Red Lake County, Minn.	3.00
Total	$9,751.69

IN AID OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

The N. E. C. sub-committee of the Socialist Labor Party instructed the undersigned to issue a call to the members and friends of the S. L. P. for contributions in aid of the Revolutionary Movement in Russia, such contributions to be forwarded to the Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia, with headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland.

The great historic drama that is now unfolding itself in that most backward of the countries of Europe, excites the interest of the civilized world. That the Revolution is on in earnest can no longer be doubted and that it will succeed in bringing about great changes in the political and economic conditions, not only in Russia, but of every other European country, seems equally certain. The Revolutionary Socialists of Russia are in the fight, and, to the extent that they can be aided from without, will they be able to make felt and to insure the interest of Russia's working class, as against autocracy, capitalism, and middle class political reformists.

Contributions should be addressed to the undersigned and will be credited in the Daily and Weekly People once a week.

Fraternally,
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.
2-6 New Reade Street, New York City.

MASSACHUSETS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Meeting held March 26, in Section Boston's headquarters, 1165 Tremont street. Called to order by the secretary. R. Murphy elected to the chair. Roll call showed Burnham, Schugel, Dunnach, Fugelstadt, Bresnahan, Mortensen, Sweeney, Murphy and Engelhardt present; Neilson absent.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications: From Section Lawrence, ordering due stamps. From Section Fall River, inquiring if a speaker could be send to Fall River. Referred to agitation committee. From H. J. Brimble, of Colorado. Referred to Greater Boston Entertainment Committee. From Secretary of Section Lynn. From W. H. Carroll. From Secretary Connecticut State Executive Committee. From Financial Secretary of Section Boston. From M. T. Berry, forwarding stamps. From Press Security League, secretary forwarding matter for distribution to members-at-large.

Delegates reported on the conference held in Boston March 19, with representatives of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts States Executive Committees on the three state organizer and party press canvasser plan: that Fred Fellerman, Secretary of Connecticut State Executive Committee, outlined the plan and explained that the three states could combine and keep an organizer in the field permanently, but that the necessity for the comrade engaged being a good canvasser for the party press and literature would be enforced. They recommended that he should be under the jurisdiction of the State he is working in. Each State to meet the expenses of the organizer's time that will be apportioned to them. Fred Fellerman was elected to issue a call in the party press, for a comrade able to fill the bill. The time alotted to each State was recommended to be Connecticut, 3 weeks; Rhode Island 2 weeks; Massachusetts, 5 weeks. Recommended that the comrade should become a member at large in one of the states. Recommendation and report were concurred in.

Greater Boston Entertainment Committee reported on matter ready to be send to Sections in the state.

Secretary of Correspondence Bureau reported on communications being received from readers of Weekly People.

Adjournment followed.

John Sweeney, Secretary,
55 Temple st., Boston Mass.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Meeting held at headquarters, Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, on April 1. Kihn and T. Walsh absent without excuse. August Gilhaus was elected chairman. Minutes of previous meeting accepted as read. Tabulation of vote for new State Executive Committee, published by the secretary, was verified and endorsed.

Communications: Report of State Organizer Rudolph Katz on work in Queens, Richmond and Westchester counties, and enclosing application for a charter for a Section in Queens county. Report received and order published; application endorsed and referred to National Executive Committee. Gilhaus was elected to complete the organization of Section Queens County. From Section Monroe County, asking if the State Executive Committee will issue uniform nominating petition blanks? Secretary reported having answered that each section will have to issue blanks as local conditions require. Approved. Also nominating J. Ebert for Socialist Labor Party delegate to Socialist Trade & Labor Allitnce convention. Referred to National Executive Committee. From Section Westchester County, nominating Peter Jacobson for Socialist Labor Party delegate to Socialis Trade & Labor Alliance convention. Referred to National Executive Committee.

Financial report for March: Receipts, due stamps, $60.60; Labor News credit, $6.35; mileage, $15.15; total, $82.10. Expenditures, agitation (Katz), $90.15; printing, $13.75; due stamps, $70.00; postage and sundries, $1.03; total, $183.93. Deficit, $101.83.

Matter of agitation, especially in Greater New York, was again discussed and laid over until next meeting.

Election of officers was laid over until next meeting.

It was decided to meet on the second and fourth Friday evenings in the month.

It was decided to request the correspondence bureau to report at next meeting.

Adjourned.

J. Ebert, Sec.

S. L. P. LECTURES.

Detroit, Mich.—Sunday, April 9, at 2.30 p. m., at Maanebach's Hall, 273 Gratiot avenue. Subject: "The Working Class and the Tactics Necessary for Its Emancipation," by Meiko Meyer. Admission free.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Sunday afternoon, April 9, at 3 o'clock, at Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, near Genesee street. Subject: "New and Obsolete Trades Union," by Orcus A. Curtis. Admission free.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Monday evening, April 10, at 8 o'clock, at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, 19 West Mohawk street, room 510. Subject: "Why the Rich are Getting Richer and the Poor are Getting Poorer," by E. Hauk. Addmission free.

IN AID OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

The following contributions were received for this fund during the week ending with Saturday, April 1:

A. A. N., Indianapolis, Ind.	$ 1.00
Mrs. Wm. Gerwig, Indianapolis	.25
T. Davis, New York	.25
W. Skrocki, Vallejo, Cal.	2.00
Total	$ 3.50
Previously acknowledged	$112.07
Grand total	$115.57

Henry Kuhn, Nat. Sec.

INDIVIDUALISM

Fallacy of the Idea—Man Lives for the Species and Not for Himself.

The individual exists, but only in so far as he is a social organism. Robinson Crusoe—the genuine expression of individualism—can only be a legendary figure or a pathological illustration.

The species, i. e., the social compound, is the great, living and eternal reality of life. Socialism has proved this; all the positive sciences, from astronomy to sociology, confirm this fact.

Thus it happens that, while at the close of the eighteenth century Rousseau said that the individual alone existed, and that society was an artificial product of a "contract," and that, while—just the same as Aristotle in speaking of slavery—he attributed a permanent character to the transitory manifestations of the historic epoch in which he happened to live, and during which the old feudal regime was crumbling to pieces, and, accordingly, declared that the source of all evils was "society," because the individual was born good and the equal of all others—at the close of the nineteenth century, on the contrary, all the positive sciences agree in saying that society, the social organism, is a natural and invincible fact in life, a fact that is attested in the animal and vegetable kingdom, a fact that asserts itself from the lowest colonies of animal life (zoophytes) up to the society of the mammals (herbivores) and of man.

All that is best in many he owes to his social life. Hence every phase of evolution is typified by pathological conditions, and by final decline and social putrefaction, all of which, however, are essentially transitory, and are the fated harbingers of a new social cycle and of social renovation.

If the individual could live, as such, he would live obedient to only one of the necessities and fundamental instincts: he would live obedient only to the necessity and instinct of sustenance, i. e., to the selfish preservation of his own organism, with the aid of that primitive function that already Aristotle pointed out by the name of "ctesis"—the conquest of food.

But every individual must live in society just because he is compelled thereto by the second of the two necessities or fundamntal instincts of existence, to wit, the reproduction of his kind for the preservation of his species. It is of that very life of relation and reproduction (social and sexual) that is born the moral or social sense of man; through it the individual learns not to exist merely but to exist with man.

It may hence be said that these two fundamental instincts of life—bread and love—fulfil the function of social equilibrium in life. This is true of animals; it is particularly true of man.

From whatever side the matter is considered, the fact stands out boldly that, while at the close of the eighteenth century it was believed that the species were made for the individual—whence, perhaps, the unexpected conclusion may have been derived that millions of men could and should live and toil and suffer for the benefit of the few—at the close of the nineteenth century the positive sciences demonstrated that it is the individual that lives for the species, the latter being the only eternal reality of life.

This fact controls the whole trend of modern scientific thought, and imparts to it its sociologic or Socialistic bent, in direct opposition to the exaggerated individualism that was left over as a legacy by a previous century.

Biology, however, demonstrates that one must guard against falling into the opposite extreme which some Utopian schools fall into, of taking cognizance of society only, and completely losing sight of the individual. It is a law of biology that the existence of the composite body is the result of the life of all its individuals, just the same as the existence of an individual is the result of the life of all its component parts.

Scientific Socialism, which marks the close of the nineteenth century, and is the dawn of the twentieth century, is in complete accord with the modern trend of thought down to the fundamental point of the dominant role of collective solidarity, and against the dogmatic exaggerations of individuals, which, although at the close of the eighteenth century was the moving of a powerful and fertile awakening of the masses, has through competition developed into the libertinism of anarchy preaching the functions of the individual with total disregard of the solidarity of society and of mankind.—From "Socialism and Science," by Enrico Ferrio

SOUND SOCIALIST LITERATURE.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

Modern Methods of Political Trickery

(Continued from page 5.)

Socialist Labor Party. "The workingmen must free themselves," said Marx, the founder of scientific Socialism. This phrase is used so often and yet few seem to understand its true significance. Marx had in mind that the workingmen as a class should wage war against the capitalist class. There are two classes in society,—the capitalist class and the working class. The stables of many of the rich are palaces compared with the dwellings of some of the wage earners. Just go to Grand avenue, Prospect avenue, or some other part of the town inhabited by the capitalists, and then turn your eyes to those districts where the great part of the working population dwells. There is a very great difference indeed between the inhabitants of the first and the last named districts. It is not our object to picture the circumstances of the rich and the poor, but simply do we want to make the impression upon your mind that there are two distinct classes in society. The man who reasons thus can never be misled. No promise of what political party whatever, no matter how democratic or socialistic in name, can deceive him. Or, to be yet a little plainer, a political party is but the expression of the economic interest of the class it represents. If you look into a mirror you see your own picture. So does Capitalism; wherever it has nestled it uses its influence for its own interest and against the working class. It sees in the mirror only its own image, its own interest. The workingman is not there; Capitalism wants him to produce; Capitalism compels him to be exploited. The workingman has his own class interest. He must first of all join the party of his own class, the party that stands for the overthrow of capitalism; he must understand that a political party is but the economic expression of the interest of the class it represents. Once understood and comprehended that he has to join the party of his own class, he will turn his back to all reform parties, because these parties, by making overtures and fusing with the capitalist candidates, have done away with the class struggle and are in reality strengthening the pillars of capitalism.

Capitalism has subdued, as we remarked before, all forces that were hostile to its interests; but the Socialist Labor Party to subdue it cannot. Why? Because the strength of a revolutionary party must be sought in its tactics and principles—not in its numerical strength. The Socialist Labor Party wages the war against Capitalism on class lines as already pointed out. In this lies its hidden strength. It is in a position which Capitalism cannot attack without losing every time of its strength and prestige.

We have explained before that the hidden strength of the Socialist Labor Party lies in its straight tactics and sound principles. The power of the Social Democrats is their votes, the strength of the Socialist Labor Party is in its tactics and principles. As soon as the Social Democracy suffers a decrease in votes, which is to be expected in the near future, it will be dead forever, and circumstances already point to that effect.

The growth of the Social Democracy is simply unnatural. It is not in keeping with the education of the masses. The man who wants an old age pension bill passed or has the crazy idea that the people should buy the trusts; or yet still he who stands for the maintenance of an army, but prefers the Swiss system to the one at present in vogue in the United States, they all vote the Social Democratic ticket. We ask in all earnest: Where does Socialism come in here? By what right do such people call themselves Socialists, and what right has the Social Democracy to proclaim that Socialism grows like a mushroom in the United States, when by the light of these facts anyone must admit that such persons did not vote for Socialism simply because they do not understand the philosophy of Socialism. If they were versed in the science of Socialism; if they had but a little knowledge of that great science; they surely would not make a laughing stock of themselves by giving their votes for wholly anti-socialistic measures contained in a "socialist" platform. The Socialist Labor Party does not want the votes of those who do not understand Socialism, because none of those that stand foremost in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party expect to be benefitted personally by an increase in votes. To spread Socialism, to educate the workingmen, is their sole ambition. It would be the easiest thing in the world for the Socialist Labor Party to gain numerical strength, if it only wanted to travel the same road as is traveled by all reform parties. But then its tactics and principles would have to be sacrificed for the gratification of personal ambition and interest, as is done in the Social Democracy. No honest person trained in the school of scientific socialism and who has the cause of the working people at heart, could stand for and support such anti-socialistic measures as advocated by the Social Democrats of the Badger state and elsewhere in the land.

What honest convinced Socialist would stand for such platforms, such nonsense. The hatred with which they fight the Socialist Labor Party also throws a side ray upon the "honesty" and "sincerity" of their belief in the cause of Socialism. The Social Democracy, by fighting the Socialist Labor Party, tries at the very same time to remove from the labor world the banner, the noble emblem of revolutionary socialism. But it will be crushed by the strong arm of the Socialist Labor Party. Material interest shall not supervene. The fakirs and crooks who pretend to be socialists will find this out ere long. The crooks and fakirs in the Social Democracy fear the Socialist Labor Party, because it constantly criticises their acts. If the Socialist Labor Party were not there the Social Democracy could do as it pleases. The Socialist Labor Party is a critic which is feared by all labor misleaders. The fakirs don't like to have their dirty work exposed; they like to hide it in an obscure corner and they are naturally very much wrought up when the Socialist Labor Party shows them up and exposes their acts. This accounts for their hating the Socialist Labor Party with all the hatred that is in them. The fakirs have joined the Social Democracy to gain a livelihood, to become prominent; when the mask is torn from their faces they stand before the people branded as misleaders of the working class.

Shortly after election Mr. Berger made a statement to the press that the Socialist Labor Party has no party organization. (See Evening Wisconsin of November 9th and other papers of the same date) When Berger made this statement, or caused it to be written, he knew that he lied, and lied for the express purpose of putting the Socialist Labor Party in a wrong light. That Berger is angry at the Socialist Labor Party does not surprise us at all; but that he could utter the statement that the Socialist Labor Party has no party organization is something unheard of. We thought Berger had a little more sense, because anyone who wants to convince himself whether the Socialist Labor Party has a party organization can come up to the Party's headquarters, corner Third and Prairie streets. Many inquiries have been made already as to the Socialist Labor Party, its organization, etc. These people were naturally surprised when they found out all about the organization of the Socialist Labor Party. Consequently Berger, through his own carelessness in uttering such misleading statements, is put in a bad light. The Socialist Labor Party is not dead, but, on the contrary, stronger, more active and more determined than ever to fight the noble struggle of light against darkness, of class against class. The rank and file in the Social Democracy should no longer support the Social Democracy; the rank and file in any party at all times has been honest; the rank and file in the Social Democracy wants Socialism. By supporting the Social Democracy they maintain a lot of fakirs, men whose sole ambition is to gain prominence, who try to climb high over the shoulders of the working class. The rank and file foots the bill; the fakirs reap the harvest; the rank and file is honest, they want Socialism; the fakirs are not honest, neither do they want Socialism.

Once more, read with attention what we have written down in this little leaflet. It is not much,—naturally cannot be, on account of it being brief. Then we expect you to come up to the headquarters, Lipp's Bldg., corner Third and Prairie streets, and see for yourselves whether the Socialist Labor Party is dead. You, however, will find it very much alive and, as ever, fighting the battles for the working class.

The Socialist Labor Party owns and controls the only Daily Socialist Paper in the English language,—the Daily People. Contrary to the Social Democratic papers and other publications which are owned by private parties, the Socialist Labor Party owns a complete printing establishment, and all the financial profit of the party papers, books, etc., goes to the upbuilding of the party organization. Thus, unlike the Social Democratic papers, books, etc., which are printed and published by private parties for personal benefit, the Socialist Labor publications firstly contain better reading matter and secondly, help to support the party financially, thus aiding Socialism in a double sense.

The party's papers are:

The Daily People.

The Weekly People, fifty cents a year. Address, 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street, New York, N. Y.

New York Labor News Co.

Any one wishing first-class socialist literature should write for a catalogue. 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street, New York City.

German Weekly, Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, organ of the Socialist Labor Party, $1.00 a year. Address, 193 Columbus street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Hungarian Weekly. A weekly paper that takes the stand of the Socialist Labor Party in all its political and economic questions. $1.80 a year. Address, Nepakarat, 147 East Fourth street, New York, N. Y.

Those wishing to subscribe for any of the above named papers, please send address to local headquarters, Socialist Labor Party, Lipp's Bldg., corner Third and Prairie streets, or else direct to addresses as given above.

With Socialist greetings,
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

LETTER BOX.

Continued from page 5.

and the events of the day. Two contributions—J. L. C., Benham, Tex., and . K., Buffalo, N. Y., have had to be referred to the National Executivce Committee, and more than one other has come quite near traveling the same way. Then, also,—the contributions are becoming too long. We shall be swamptd by quantity, at the expense of numbers.

A. S. D., FINLAY, TEX.; R. B., CLEVELAND, O.; P. S., SAN JOSE, CAL.; B. E. M., NEW YORK; G. S., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; C. J. B., BUFFALO, N. Y.; N. M., DENVER, COLO.; S. F. S., NEW HAVEN, CT.; B. Y., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; A. N. T., TAMPA, FLA.; T. W., ANN ARBOR, MICH.; M. A. A., MADISON, WIS.; R. B., FALL RIVER, MASS.; R. M. S., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; F. I. L., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; D. B. C., ST. LOUIS, MO.; T. C. L., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; S. Y. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—Matter received.

CALENDAR OF LOCALS AFFILIATED WITH D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A.

District Assembly 49 meets first and third Thursday of the month, at 8 p. m. at 2-6 New Reade street, New York city.

L. A. 1 Hotel and Restaurant Employes; meets every Wednesday at Fisher's, 177 East Eighty-fifth street.

L. A. 3 Clerical Workers; meets second and fourth Thursday of the month at 2-6 New Reade street.

L. A. 5 Building Trades; meets every Tuesday at 2-6 New Reade street.

L. A. 42 Riverside Local Alliance (mixed); meets first and third Sunday of the month at 14 Getty's square, Yonkers, N. Y.

L. A. 140 Bronx Labor Union (mixed); meets every Thursday at McMahon's Hall, 2660 Third avenue.

L. A. 141 Pioneer Cigar Markers' Union; meets first and third Wednesday of the month at 255 East Fourth street.

L. A. 170 Lithographers' Alliance; meets second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 2-6 New Reade street.

L. A. 252 Eastern Mixed Trade Local; meets every second Monday of the month, at Weber's Hall, 222 Stockton street, Brooklyn.

L. A. 274 Machinists and Metal Workers' Alliance; meets first and third Tuesday of the month at 2-6 New Reade street.

L. A. 412 Amalgamated Garment Workers; meets every Saturday at 255 East Fourth street.

L. A. 1563 Excelsior Labor Union; meets second and fourth Monday of the month at 255 East Fourth street.

ALLEGHENY'S GREETING.

Greeting to the comrades of the Socialist Labor Party:

At a meeting held at headquarters, No. 2109 Sarah street, Pittsburg, Pa., on March 26, 1905, Section Allegheny, Socialist Labor Party, was reorganized. The following named comrades were elected its officers for the current term: Organizer, D. E. Gilchrist; Secretary, Charles Kessler; Financial Secretary, Frank Weber; Treasurer, Wm. Krumm; Literary Agent, F. A. Uhl.

The next regular meeting will be held at headquarters, No. 2109 Sarah street, S.S., Pittsburg, Pa., Sunday, April 30, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The different branches will, at their next meeting, elect one (1) delegate for every five (5) members (or majority fraction thereof) of their respective branches in good standing to represent them at this meeting.

With fraternal greeting to all comrades, we are, yours for Socialism, Section **Allegheny** County, Socialist Labor **Party.**

D. E. Gilchrist, Org.

QUEENS COUNTY, ATTENTION!

The first meeting of the newly organized Section of the Socialist Labor Party of Queens County will be held on Sunday, April 9, at 3 p. m., at the residence of Comrade John Bitsh, 423 Fourth avenue (Dutchkills), Long Island City. All those who signed the application for a charter must be present. Those willing to become members of this, the only true working clas organization in this part of Long Island, who were prevented from attending the meetings recently held, are requested to come to this meeting in order that the new organization may start its work with sufficient numerical strength.

George Tiltz,
Temporary Organizer.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Two hundred and fifty-eight subscriptions to the Weekly People were received during the week ending Saturday, April 1. Section Grand Junction, Colorado, took two thousand extra copies of the issue of April 1, and Section Chicago one thousand.

Fred Brown, Cleveland, Ohio, sends in eleven subs; Walter Goss, Belleville, Ill., seven; Kosta Georgevitch, Schenectady, N. Y., seven; Oscar Freer, Columbus, Ohio, six; Harry Weiss, Brooklyn, N. Y., six; G. A. Jenning, E. St. Louis, Ill., six.

Every Section should see to it that the lists of three months subscriptions which are returned to them are acted upon according to the plan which was adopted. The agent handling the lists should give to each member who proposed names a list of such names and addresses and urge them to try to secure a renewal for six months or a year. Now is the time to boom the circulation of the Weekly People, and this is one good way to do it.

Seven dollars and twenty-five cents was received on the three-months' fund, and $12.90 used up.

Comrades in New York and Brooklyn who are willing to distribute hand-bills advertising the Daily People can get a supply at this office. We have a large quantity on hand and they should be scattered where they will do the most good.

LABOR NEWS DEPARTMENT.

Literature went out well during the week.

The "Burning Question of Trades Unionism," which has been translated into Yiddish, was sent out to the following: Hartford, Conn., 150 copies; Rochester, N. Y., fifty; Montreal, Can., fifty; Philadelphia, Pa., fifty; Cleveland, Ohio, fifty; Detroit, Mich., twenty-five; and Paterson, N. J., ten copies.

Paterson, N. J., also took five "The Gold Sickle," five "The Infant's Skull," one "The Pilgrim's Shell," and ten "Reform and Revolution." Braddock, Pa., ordered three "The Gold Sickle," three "The Infant's Skull," and two "The Pilgrim's Shell." Buffalo, N. Y., took one Marx "Capital," one "Origin of the Family," two "Student's Marx." The Thirty-fourth Assembly District took two "The Pilgrim's Shell," and one "Woman Under Socialism." Kalamazoo, Mich., ordered one "The Gold Sickle," one "Paris Commune," and one "Value, Price and Profit." A comrade at Sylvania, Wash., ordered assorted literature to the amount of $3.50. Hamilton, Ohio, took one "Robert's Rules of Order." Chicago bought two "The Silver Cross," ten "Two Pages from Roman History," and 500 "Industrial Unionism." Indianapolis, Ind., took twenty-five pamphlets and three "Party Press."

Los Angeles, Cal., took two lithographs of Marx and two of La Salle.

Five thousand leaflets were bought by Cincinnati; and the United Railway Workers of Greater New York took a large number.

Now, let every section and member at large open the season's campaign.

BOSTON S. T. & L. A.

The meeting night of Boston Local 77, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, has been changed to the SECOND TUESDAY of each month. Lively meetings, large attendance and a hustling local are the special features.

C. H. Burnham.
Rec. Sec.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY SUPPLIES.

Constitutions, a neat booklet with red-coated linen cover, containing besides the constitution the membership record and spaces for dues stamps, a record of trasfers and the Party platform, per 100	$2.00
Application cards, with exposition of Party principles same to be retained by the candidate and detachable application form, per 100	.40
Transfer cards, for use between Sections and, on reverse side, for use between subdivisions of a Section, per 100	.30
Delinquency blanks, which make easy the work of the Financial Secretary when notifying members in arrears, per 100	.30
Candidates' resignation blanks, provided for in Article XI. Section 8, of the Party constitution, per 100	.30
Rubber stamps (seal) made to order, each	.67

Orders for supplies must be accompanied by cash, Article XI. Section 17. of the constitution expressly forbidding the keeping of credit accounts. It should be noted that orders for organization supplies must be addressed to the undersigned and not, as is often the case, to the Labor News.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade street, New York.